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EUROPEAN GRAMMARS

AFTER AN
EASY AND PRACTICAL METHOD.

PART X.

THE MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE.

THIRD IMPROVED AND CORRECTED EDITION.

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A NEW
PRACTICAL AND EASY METHOD
OF LEARNING THE
MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE.

BY
DR. ANGELOS VLACHOS.

AFTER THE SYSTEM OF
MATHIAS MEISSNER.

THIRD IMPROVED AND CORRECTED EDITION.

GRAMMAR — DIALOGUES —
AND
READING LESSONS.

LONDON:
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A KEY
TO THE
EXERCISES OF THIS GRAMMAR
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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

Prof. Vlachos has justly said in his Preface, that most of the Modern Greek Grammars which have been published in Europe refer not to the Living Language which is spoken in Greece at the present time, but to a language long past and dead, utterly unintelligible to the natives, in which rules, expressions, and words are to be found which have never existed either in Ancient or Modern Greek, and which have been invented by the authors themselves. Amongst these grammars are some by learned men, who seem to have created a language not from practice but from theory. The Modern Greek Language is by no means fixed and determined yet, but it is one which is in the course of formation, and can neither be called vulgar or low Greek nor is it even yet the old Greek idiom.

The present Language spoken and written by educated Greeks is therefore not to be gathered either from the remains of the Middle Age Greek, nor taken from the Greek Songs, but must be learned from the mouths of the people themselves. The present little treatise has therefore been written with that object by Prof. Vlachos who is living in Athens. The Editor has made but a few additions, which seemed necessary for the English scholar, particular attention has been paid to the pronunciation, as the English and Scotch Universities are now introducing the same for the classical Greek and as the knowledge of Ancient Greek is of great advantage to those studying the Modern Dialect, it is highly desirable that the Ancient Greek should be taught in Schools and Colleges, to be pronounced as it is in the present day at Athens. Those who go to Greece or Cyprus will than find their School-Greek of great value, and Professor Thiersch, the celebrated Grammarian has said: "On the whole I give the Modern Greek pronunciation by far the preference over any other." In this new Edition extra Vocabulary, Dialogues and Reading Lessons have been added to make the book more useful and practical for Self-Instruction.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. Myriantheus for having read and corrected the proofs of the Modern Greek part.

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PREFACE.

Mathias Meissner's new and improved System of learning Foreign Languages.

The study of Foreign Languages having become general, the methods of teaching them have altered and improved, so as to unite the changes which philology has suggested, with those which the comparison of languages has taught.

The Publishers have had this aim in view in the series of Foreign Grammars which have been issued under the title of

Franz Thimm & Co's
Series of European, Oriental & Classical Grammars
after Mathias Meissner's easy and improved method.

These Grammars combine Theory with Practice, and follow the ideas which eminent men have adopted, as to the clearest and most rational method of teaching languages.

The celebrated philosopher *Leibnitz* remarked "*My opinion with regard to grammar is this, most is learned by use—the rules must be added for finish*", and the learned philologist *Facciolati* observes "*I am indebted to the classical authors for every thing I know, to the grammarians I owe nothing.*

Seidenstücke was the first who in 1811 introduced this new Method for the Latin, Greek and French languages, and to him belongs in justice the merit of having introduced a rational system of tuition. *Ahn* who made use of his method long after in 1834, acknowledges in his Preface, *Seidenstücke* as the originator of the System. There was, however, an essential point omitted even in these books, namely that the grammatical form should precede the Exercises, so that

the learner should at once be made acquainted with the grammatical structure of the foreign language without which, he could never attain a thorough knowledge of it.

This then is the principle which has been followed in "Franz Thimm & Co's Series of European, Oriental & Classical Grammars" and which gives them a distinct feature of progress over the former systems pursued.

On these valuable principles the following Grammars have been published:

for the German Language by *Mathias Meissner*.

- French	- by <i>Ahn.</i>
- Italian	- by <i>Marchetti.</i>
- Spanish	- by <i>Salvo.</i>
- Portuguese	- by <i>Cabano.</i>
- Danish and Norwegian	- by <i>Lund.</i>
- Swedish	- by <i>Lenström.</i>
- Russian	- by <i>Alexandrow.</i>
- Dutch	- by <i>Ahn.</i>
- Hebrew	- by <i>Herxheimer.</i>
- Latin	- by <i>Seidenstücker.</i>
- Modern Greek	- by <i>Vlachos.</i>
- Icelandic	- by <i>Rask.</i>
- Turkish	- by <i>Abu Said.</i>
- Arabic	- by <i>Hassam.</i>

The prevalent idea in these Grammars is that of teaching a language easily and pleasantly, of adapting it to every capacity, of removing all unnecessary difficulties and at the same time of imparting the necessary grammatical and conversational knowledge.

In this respect therefore

"Franz Thimm & Co's Series of Grammars"
is not only original, but extending the new Method to all European, Oriental and Classical Languages is unique.

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FIRST COURSE.

The Pronunciation.

1.

The Alphabet.

The Modern Greek is composed of the 24 following letters

letter	name	pronounced	letter	name	pronounced
A α	alpha	a	Ξ ξ	xe	x
B β	veta	v	O ο	omikron	o
Γ γ	ghamma	g	H π	pee	p
Δ δ	thelta	th, soft	P ρ	rho	r
E ε	epsilon	a and e	Σ σ	sigma	s
Z ζ	zeta	z	S (final)		
H η	eeta	é	T τ	taf	t
Θ θ	theta	th, hard	Y υ	ypsilon	y, e
I ι	eota	e	Φ φ	phee	ph
K κ	kappa	k	X χ	khee -hee	kh, h
Λ λ	lamtha	l	Ψ ψ	psee	ps
M μ	me	m	Ω ω	oméga	o.
N ν	ne	n			

The Vowels are:

α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.

The Diphthongs are:

αι, αυ, ει, ευ, ηυ, οι, ου, υι, ωυ.

The Pronunciation of the Letters.

A α (alpha) is pronounced like *a* in father.

B β (veta) is - - - *v* in vase, as: *βῆμα* pron.
veemah.

Γ γ (ghamma) is pronounced like *g* in gate, or like the
German *g* in Gabe, Gott.

γγ, is pronounced like the nasal sound *ng* in English.

γ before *η*, *ξ* and *χ* has the same sound of *ng*.

γ before *χ* is like the nasal French *n*, as: *ἔγχος* (enchos)
the lance

as: *ἄγγελος*—angel—pronounce: ángelos.

- *ἀνάγκη*—constraint - ánankee.

γ before *ε*, *ι* and *υ* sounds like *y* in yes, or like the
German *j* in *jung*, *ja*.

γίγας — giant, pronounce yéegás.

γέφυρα — bridge - yehfeerā.

Δ δ (thelta) is pronounced like the English *th* in *them*, *this*,
that.

E ε (epsilon) is pronounced like *a* or *e* in men.

Z ζ (zeta) - - - like the English *z* in zinc.

H η (eta) - - - like *e* in me.

Θ θ (theta) - - - like a hard *th* in the words:
theme, thaw, death.

I ι (eota) - - - like *e* in me

the *eota* is sometimes placed under the vowels thus:

ᾳ, *ῃ*, *ῳ*; with capital letters it is placed at the side:

Αι, *Ηι*, *Ωι*, it is not pronounced but serves to lengthen
the original vowel. Grammarians call this *e* an iota
subscriptum.

K κ (kappa) is pronounced like the English *k*.

Λ λ (lamtha) is - - - - *l*.

M μ (me) is - - - - - *m*.

If *μ* stands before *π*, both letters together are pro-
nounced like *b*, as:

μπαρούτη powder, pron.: bārootee,

μπαρούπερης, barber—bárberis,

μπιλέτο, note, billet—belayto,

μπεζαδές, nobleman, —bayzahdes.

The *μπ* therefore really serves to express the *b*, which
is wanting in Greek; and which only occurs in foreign
words imported into Greek; thus the first and last spe-

cimens given are of Turkish, whilst *μπαρμπερης* and *μπιλετο* are of Italian origin.

If μ and π happen to occur in a word in which μ forms the end of a syllable and π the beginning of another, they are then pronounced like *mp*, as:

ἐμπύρευμα, inflammation, pron. empeerevmā.

μπονμπαρδάρης, bombardier, — boompārdāris.

N ν (ne) is pronounced like the English *n*.

Before τ it takes the sound of *d*, which is wanting in the Modern Greek, as:

ντιβάνη — divan, pron. deevānee.

Before $\tau\zeta$ it forms the sound of *dsh*, as:

ντζάμη — pane of glass, pron. dshāmee.

ντζέριτης — javelin, pron. dshayreetis.

These words are all of Turkish origin.

If ν belongs to different syllables they are nevertheless pronounced *nt*; as: *ἐντιμος*, honoured, pron. entemos.

H ξ (xe) is pronounced like *x*, and has the sound of *ks*.

O \circ (omicron) is pronounced like an *o* in *over*.

H π (pee) is pronounced like *p*.

If subjoined to μ see that letter.

P ρ (rho) is pronounced like *r*.

S σ ς (sigma) is pronounced like *s* in *us*.

Before β , δ and μ it has a soft *s* sound like *s* in *is*.

The ς is only used at the end of words and is therefore called *σῖγμα τελεκόν* (ς final)

T τ (taf) is pronounced like *t*.

$\tau\zeta$ is pronounced like the German *z*,

after ν it is pronounced like *d* (see ν .)

Y υ (upsilon) is pronounced like *e* in *me*.

F φ (phee) is pronounced like *ph*.

X χ (khee) is pronounced like the German aspirated *h*, or like *ch* in the Scotch word „*loch*“.

It has a very soft pronunciation before the letters ε , η , ι and υ , and the diphthongs $\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$ and $\omega\iota$, and sounds like the soft German „*ch*“ in *ich*.

H ψ (psee) is pronounced like *ps*.

Q ω (omega) is pronounced like a long *ō*.

The Greek Alphabet, written and printed.

Written. Capital. Small.	Printed. Capital. Small.	Written. Capital. Small.	Printed. Capital. Small.
<i>A, a</i>	<i>A a</i>	<i>N, ν</i>	<i>N ν</i>
<i>B, b</i>	<i>B β</i>	<i>Z, Ζ</i>	<i>Ξ ξ</i>
<i>F, ψ</i>	<i>F ρ</i>	<i>O, ο</i>	<i>O ο</i>
<i>D, δδ</i>	<i>D δ</i>	<i>T, ϖ</i>	<i>Π π</i>
<i>E, ε</i>	<i>E ε</i>	<i>P, ρ</i>	<i>P ρ</i>
<i>Ζ, ζ, Ζ</i>	<i>Z ζ</i>	<i>Σ, σ,ς</i>	<i>Σ σ,ς</i>
<i>H, n</i>	<i>H η</i>	<i>Τ, Τ, το</i>	<i>Τ τ</i>
<i>Θ, θ</i>	<i>Θ θ</i>	<i>Υ, υ</i>	<i>Υ υ</i>
<i>I, i</i>	<i>I i</i>	<i>Φ, Φ, φ</i>	<i>Φ φ</i>
<i>K, u</i>	<i>K ς</i>	<i>Χ, Χ</i>	<i>Χ χ</i>
<i>Λ, Λ</i>	<i>Λ λ</i>	<i>Ψ, Υ</i>	<i>Ψ ψ</i>
<i>Μ, μ</i>	<i>M μ</i>	<i>Ω, ω</i>	<i>Ω ω</i>

Exercises for Pronunciation.

Ο παλὸς πατὴρ ἀγαπᾷ τὸ τέκνον. Ο ἄνθρωπος ἐπλάσθη θητός. Τὰ μικρὰ βιβλία. Τὰ χρυσᾶ ποτήρια. Τὰ κεντημένα ἐνδύματα. Η ψηλὴ κνοία. Η χαμηλὴ τοάπεξα. Αγαθὸς φίλος. Τίμιος ἔχθρος. Αγγελος κακῶν. Ανάγκη μεγάλη. Εμπορος ὑφασμάτων. Εναντία ίδεα. Λάμπων ἥλιος. Ωχοὶ σελήνη. Φλέγον πῦρ. Ψῦχος δριμύ. Κακία ἀπερίγορπτος. Κομψὸν δωμάτιον. Καθαρὸς ὁρίζων. Γόνιμος γῆ. Θριμος σταφυλή. Βροχὴ ἀδιάκοπος. Χιὼν πυκνή. Φλύαρος ὁρτώρ. Εφημερὶς ἀπέραντος.

Pronunciation of Diphthongs.

αι is pronounced like *a* in *fare*.

av - - like *av* and *af* in English.

oi - - like *e* in *me*.

eu - - like *ev* and *ef*.

ei - - like *e* in *me*.

ην - - like *ef*.

ou - - like *u* in *druid*.

ων - - like „*off*“.
as:

παιδί,	child,	pron.	padee		εἰκὼν	picture,	pron.	ekon
αὐλὴ,	court,	-	avlee		οὐλὴ,	scar	-	oolee
αὐτὶ,	ear,	-	avtee		εὐκαρπία,	fertility	-	ev-

kārpeeah.

Exercises for Pronunciation.

Ἄντοι οἱ στρατιῶται περιπατοῦν. Οἱ εὐφυεῖς ἄνθρωποι εὐνοοῦνται ἀπὸ τὸ κοινόν. Ποῦ θέλεις νὰ εὔρες θᾶμεν; ἔκει, ὅπου διασταυροῦνται αἱ δύο ὄδοι. Φεύγεις καὶ σὺ τοὺς ἄλλους; εἶνε ἀπαραίτητον. "Ολοὶ μὲν ἔγκα-

ταλείπουν. Ἔσο εὐμενῆς πρὸς τοὺς ἀδυνάτους. Ή εὐχέ-
νεια τῆς ψυχῆς του εἶνε μεγάλη. Άι αὐτὸς ἀγαπᾶται ἀπὸ
ὅλους. Οὐδεὶς εἰδήμων θέλει σὲ πιστεύσει.

If the second vowel of a Diphthong has the *tremma*, both are pronounced separately *ai*=a-i, *au*=a-i, *ei*=e-i etc.

Aspirates, Punctuation and Signs.

The Modern Greek language uses like the Hellenic (Old Greek) language two aspirates in words beginning with a vowel

1. the soft aspirate (*spiritus lenis*) '.
2. the rough aspirate (*spiritus asper*) '.

The former was mute in the Hellenic Language, the latter sounded like a German *h*, but in the Modern Greek neither the one nor the other is sounded, so that *ɛv* and *ɛv̄* sound alike, they are therefore a remnant of the Ancient Language without any signification in the modern tongue, as the moderns only aspirate those syllables in which *γ* and *χ* are employed.

3. The letter *q* (looked upon as a kind of vowel) — at the beginning of a word has always the rough aspirate; and if *qo* are placed together, the first is marked with the *spiritus lenis*, and the second with the *spiritus asper*, thus: *q̄q*.

Punctuation.

A point (*τελεία*) — .

Colon (*μισοστιγμή*) — · (placed parallel with the upper part of the letters).

Comma (*ὑποστιγμή*) — ,

Sign of Interrogation — ; like the English semicolon.

Note of Exclamation ! is rarely used.

The Apostrophe

denotes that one or more vowels has been dropped; its sign is — ' , as:

ἀπ' ἐμένα from me — ἀφ' ἡμῶς from us,
κ' ἐκεῖ instead of καὶ ἐκεῖ.

Sometimes the *elision* is used on a vowel without its being placed before another; as: ἀπ' τὸ — instead of ἀπὸ τὸ.

2. In the words οὐδὲν and if (for καὶ διν) and οὐνέντας, (for καὶ διν ἐνεργεῖς) nobody, the apostrophe merely indicates the elision of the vowels.

Quantity.

The quantity of every syllable is only determined by its vowels or diphthongs. Of the Greek vowels two are always short (*ε* and *ο*), two always long (*η* and *ω*), the other three (*α*, *ι*, *υ*) sometimes short, sometimes long.

The diphthongs are all long; except that *αι* and *oi* are short, when they form the end of the word.

The length or shortness of a syllable has no influence on the pronunciation in Modern Greek and is only to be considered for the accentuation of the word.

The Accents.

The Modern Greeks use three signs to indicate the accent or elevation of the voice on a syllable:

the acute ' applied to the three last syllables
the grave ` placed on the final syllable
and the circumflex ~ or ^ or ~ applied to the two last vowels.

1. Some monosyllables have no accent.

2. When the acute accent is on the last syllable, the word is called ὁξύτονος, *oxytonon*, when on the penultimate, παροξύτονος, *paroxytonon*, when on the antepenultimate, προπαροξύτονος, *proparoxytonon*; a word with the circumflex on the last syllable is called περισπώμενος, *perispomenon*, on the penultimate προ-περισπώμενος, *pro-perispomenon*; a word with the grave accent on the final syllable is called βαρύτονος, *barytonon*. These accents were introduced by the ancient Grammarians for the purpose of teaching the sounds of the language to foreigners.

3. The Circumflex can only be applied to the last syllable and penultimate, but if the last syllable has a long vowel, the penultimate cannot take a circumflex.

4. The acute accent can be applied to the second and third final syllables; on the final syllable it can only be applied if it terminates a period or if an enclitic word follows. (An

enclitic is a word which is apt to transfer its accent to a word with which it is united). As:

μοῦ, μοὶ, μὲ, μῆς, σοῦ, σοὶ, σὲ, σῆς, τὶς, ποῦ, ποτὲ.

If the last syllable be long, the acute accent cannot go back to the antepenultimate.

5. Every word is determined by rules 2 and 3 and changes its accent in the declension accordingly, as:

Nom. <i>τὸ σῶμα</i> — body	Genitive <i>τοῦ σώματος</i>
- <i>τὸ μῆλον</i> (apple)	- <i>τοῦ μῆλου</i>
- <i>ἡ δούλη</i> (servant)	Nom. plural <i>αι δούλαις</i> (<i>ou</i> being long and <i>αι</i> in this case short).

The Student of Modern Greek will do well to adopt the following practical rules unless he wishes to lose himself in grammatical perplexities.

Winnock states the rules for the movement of the accent must indispensably be known; but not those for the change of form, from acute to circumflex; as *ὁ μαθητὴς*, the pupil, *τοῦ μαθητοῦ*, of the pupil; or from the circumflex to the acute; as *τὸ σῶμα*, the body, *τοῦ σώματος*, of the body. As this change of form in no way affects the pronunciation, and is merely a mark or sign in orthography, it is almost useless that a person should know it, if his sole object be the modern language. Those who wish to be thoroughly informed on this subject should refer to the numerous Ancient Greek grammars.

If a person's main object be to make himself understood by Greeks, and to understand them, I would advise him, at first to attempt only what is indispensable with respect to accent; that is, to acquaint himself with what is called the primitive accent of words, and the more prevalent changes of its position, without regarding its change of character, from acute to circumflex, or the reverse. The Greek understands what is written, as well without accent as with: all the accents affect pronunciation equally; and therefore in a student's effort to acquire a correct pronunciation for oral intercourse, it is only necessary to learn where a word is to be accented, without caring how. When the pronunciation is once acquired, the mystery will, almost without an effort, gradually unfold itself. Examples and exceptions will then readily present themselves; and a difficulty which, unreasonably encountered, has excited disgust, and deterred numbers

from prosecuting the study of the language, will be insensibly stripped of its forbidding character.

2.

The Article.

The Modern Greek has only a definite article. The indefinite article will be explained with the indefinite pronoun $\tauις$, $\tauι$.

definite.

δ , the (masculine)
 η , the (feminine)
 $\tau\delta$, the (neuter).

Declension of the definite Article.

Singular.			Plural.		
masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.
Nom. δ	η	$\tau\delta$	oi	ai	$\tau\grave{a}$
Gen. $\tau o\tilde{v}$	$\tau \tilde{\eta}\tilde{s}$	$\tau o\tilde{v}$	$\tau \tilde{o}v$	$\tau \tilde{a}v$	$\tau \tilde{a}v$
Dat. $\tau \tilde{o}$	$\tau \tilde{\eta}$	$\tau \tilde{o}$	$\tau o\tilde{s}$	$\tau a\tilde{s}$	$\tau o\tilde{s}$
Acc. $\tau o\tilde{v}$	$\tau \tilde{\eta}v$	τo	$\tau o\tilde{s}$	$\tau a\tilde{s}$	$\tau \grave{a}$

Obs. The Dative is only used in the written language.

3.

Gender of The Substantives.

It is very difficult to determine the gender in Modern Greek, and only long experience can be a sure guide. The following are the general rules:

There are three genders in the Modern Greek, the masculine, feminine and neuter.

The gender is determined by the sense of the word, or the termination.

Masculine are all names and professions of men, animals, nations, the names of the months, winds, mountains and rivers.

Feminine are all names and occupations of women, female animals, many countries, towns and trees.

Neuter are the letters, the noun-adjectives as: *τὸν καλὸν*, the good — *τὸν ἀληθὲς*, the true.
Names of fruit are mostly neuter.

By Termination are:

Masculine, words ending in *εύς*, *ης*, *ων*.
Feminine, words ending in *ια*, *ιά* and *η*.
Neuter, words ending in *ε* and *ον*.

The Declension of Substantives.

The substantives of the Modern Greek language have 7 different declensions, two of which belong to the spoken language. Two of these 7 declensions are termed *ἰσοσύλλαβοι* (of equal syllables) because they keep the same number of syllables in all cases, and five are called *περιττοσύλλαβοι* (of unequal syllables) because some of the cases have more syllables than the Nominative Singular.

All Plural Genitives end in *ων*.

The Dative is only used in writing.

The Nominatives, Accusatives and Vocatives of all neuter words are the same in the Singular and Plural.

4.

The First Declension.

This Declension contains masculine substantives ending in *ης* and *ος* and feminine substantives ending in *η* and *α*.

1) *'Ο ϕάπτης*, the Tailor.

Sing. Plur.

Nom.	<i>'Ο ϕάπτης</i>	<i>Oι ϕάπται</i> (vl. — <i>αις</i>)
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ϕάπτου</i> (vl. <i>τοῦ</i> <i>ϕάπτων</i> <i>ϕάπτη</i>)	<i>τῶν ϕάπτων</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ϕάπτῃ</i>	<i>τοῖς ϕάπταις</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν ϕάπτην</i>	<i>τοὺς ϕάπταις</i> (vl. — <i>αις</i>)
Voc.	<i>ὦ ϕάπτα</i> (vl. <i>ὦ ϕάπτη</i>)	<i>ὦ ϕάπται</i> (vl. — <i>αις</i>)

2) *'Ο νεανίας*, the Young Man.

Nom.	<i>'Ο νεανίας</i>	<i>Oι νεανίαι</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ νεανίου</i>	<i>τῶν νεανιών</i>

	Sing.	Plur.
Dat.	$\tau\ddot{\omega}$ <i>νεανίας</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\varsigma$ <i>νεανίαις</i>
Accus.	$\tau\ddot{o}\nu$ <i>νεανίαν</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\nu\varsigma$ <i>νεανίας</i>
Voc.	$\ddot{\omega}$ <i>νεανία</i>	$\ddot{\omega}$ <i>νεανίαι</i> .
	3) <i>H ζωή</i> , the Life.	
Nom.	<i>H ζωή</i>	<i>Ai ζωαί</i> (vl. $\ddot{\eta}$ <i>ζωαῖς</i>)
Gen.	$\tau\ddot{η}\varsigma$ <i>ζωῆς</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\nu$ <i>ζωῶν</i>
Dat.	$\tau\ddot{\eta}$ <i>ζωῆ</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\varsigma$ <i>ζωαῖς</i>
Accus.	$\tau\ddot{\eta}\nu$ <i>ζωήν</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\varsigma$ <i>ζωάς</i> (vl. <i>ταῖς</i> or $\tau\ddot{\eta}\varsigma$ <i>ζωαῖς</i>)
Voc.	$\ddot{\omega}$ <i>ζωή</i>	$\ddot{\omega}$ <i>ζωαί</i> (vl. $\ddot{\omega}$ <i>ζωαῖς</i>).
	4) <i>H χαρά</i> , the Joy.	
Nom.	<i>H χαρά</i>	<i>Ai χαραί</i> (vl. $\ddot{\eta}$ <i>χαραῖς</i>)
Gen.	$\tau\ddot{\eta}\varsigma$ <i>χαρᾶς</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\nu$ <i>χαρῶν</i>
Dat.	$\tau\ddot{\eta}$ <i>χαρᾶ</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\varsigma$ <i>χαραῖς</i>
Accus.	$\tau\ddot{\eta}\nu$ <i>χαράν</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\varsigma$ <i>χαράς</i> (vl. <i>ταῖς</i> or $\tau\ddot{\eta}\varsigma$ <i>χαραῖς</i>).
Voc.	$\ddot{\omega}$ <i>χαρά</i>	$\ddot{\omega}$ <i>χαραί</i> (vl. $\ddot{\omega}$ <i>χαραῖς</i>).
	5) <i>H γλῶσσα</i> , the Tongue, the Language.	
Nom.	<i>H γλῶσσα</i>	<i>Ai γλῶσσαι</i> (vl. $\ddot{\eta}$ <i>γλώσσαις</i>)
Gen.	$\tau\ddot{\eta}\varsigma$ <i>γλώσσης</i> (vl. — <i>ας</i>)	$\tau\ddot{o}\nu$ <i>γλωσσῶν</i>
Dat.	$\tau\ddot{\eta}$ <i>γλώσση</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\varsigma$ <i>γλώσσαις</i>
Accus.	$\tau\ddot{\eta}\nu$ <i>γλῶσσαν</i>	$\tau\ddot{o}\varsigma$ <i>γλώσσας</i> (vl. <i>ταῖς</i> or $\tau\ddot{\eta}\varsigma$ <i>γλώσσαις</i>)
Voc.	$\ddot{\omega}$ <i>γλῶσσα</i> .	$\ddot{\omega}$ <i>γλῶσσαι</i> (vl. $\ddot{\omega}$ <i>γλώσσαις</i>).

All feminine words ending in *α* also form the genitive in *α* in the spoken language; in the written language this is only the case in the names ending in *ρα*, *εα*, *ια*, *οα*, and *αία*.

The second paradigm of this declension is only used in the higher style.

The Genitive Plural of all words in this declension is accented on the last syllable with the circumflex, except those feminine adjectives the masculine of which ends in *ος*, without having the accent on the last syllable as:

$\ddot{\eta}$ *άγια*, masc. $\ddot{\sigma}$ *άγιος* (the holy) gen. pl. $\tau\ddot{o}\nu$ *άγιων*.

The final *v* of the Accus. Singular is generally dropped in the spoken language.

Examples.

Ἡ χαρὰ τοῦ φέπτου.	Ἡ γλῶσσα τοῦ νεανίου.
ζωὴ τοῦ μαθητοῦ.	Δὸς τροφὴν εἰς τὴν περιστεράν.
ταφὴ τοῦ δικαστοῦ ἔγεινε μετὰ μεγάλης πομπῆς.	Οὐέγη διαφορὰ ὑπάρχει μεταξὺ ἀρχαίας καὶ νέας Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης.
Ἡ γαλή ἔχει λείαν δοράν.	Ἡ γαλήνη εἶνε τὸ μειδίαμα τῆς θαλάσσης.
Τὴν λήθην τοῦ εὐεργετηθέντος.	Τὴν λήθην τοῦ εὐεργετηθέντος.
Αἱ κοσμικαὶ τιμαὶ εἶνε πολὺ ἐλαφραὶ εἰς τὴν τρυτάνην τοῦ πλάστου.*	οἱ μαθητής, the pupil.
δός, give.	λεία δορά, soft skin.
ἡ τροφή, the food.	ἡ γαλήνη, the calm.
εἰς τὴν (Dat.)	εἶνε, is.
ἡ περιστερά, the pigeon.	τὸ μειδίαμα, the smiling.
ἡ ταφή, the funeral.	ἡ θάλασσα, the sea.
ὁ δικαστής, the judge.	ἡ λήθη, the forgetfulness.
ἔγεινε, took place.	ὁ εὐεργέτης, the benefactor.
μετά, with.	πρέπει, must.
ἡ μεγάλη πομπή, the great pomp.	ν' ἀναπληροῖ, supply.
ολίγη διαφορά, little difference.	ἡ μνήμη, the memory.
ὑπάρχει, there is.	τοῦ εὐεργετηθέντος, of him,
μεταξύ, between.	who has received the benefits.
ἀρχαία, old, ancient.	ἡ κοσμική, the worldly.
νέα, new, modern.	ἡ τιμή, the honour.
Ἑλληνική, Greek.	εἶνε, are.
ἡ γαλή, the cat.	πολύ, very.
ἔχει, has.	ἐλαφρά, light.
	ἡ τρυτάνη, the balance.
	οἱ πλάστης, the Creator.

5.

The Second Declension.

This declension belongs exclusively to the spoken language, it therefore has no Dative. In the Plural it takes an additional syllable namely *δες* in the Nom., Acc. and Voc. and *δων* in the Genitive; it contains Masculine words ending

* A key to the Exercises of this Grammar has been published for Self-Tuition, price 1/6 by Franz Thimm & Co., Publishers, 24, Brook-Street, London, W.

in *ας*, *ης*, *ους* and *ες*, the last of which are all foreign words, and Feminines ending in *ou*.

1) *Ο παππᾶς*, the Priest.

Sing. Plur.

Nom.	<i>Ο παππᾶς</i>	<i>Oι παππάδες</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ παππᾶ</i>	<i>τῶν παππάδων</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν παππᾶ(v)</i>	<i>τὸνς παππάδες</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ παππᾶ</i>	<i>ὦ παππάδες.</i>

2) *Ο παπουτζῆς*, the Shoemaker.

Nom.	<i>Ο παπουτζῆς</i>	<i>Oι παπουτζῆδες</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ παπουτζῆ</i>	<i>τῶν παπουτζήδων</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν παπουτζῆ(v)</i>	<i>τὸνς παπουτζῆδες</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ παπουτζῆ</i>	<i>ὦ παπουτζῆδες.</i>

3) *Ο παποῦς*, the Grandfather.

Nom.	<i>Ο παποῦς</i>	<i>Oι παποῦδες</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ παποῦ</i>	<i>τῶν παπούδων</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν παποῦ(v)</i>	<i>τὸνς παποῦδες</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ παποῦ</i>	<i>ὦ παποῦδες.</i>

4) *Ο τενεκές*, the Tin plate.

Nom.	<i>Ο τενεκές</i>	<i>Oι τενεκέδες</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ τενεκέ</i>	<i>τῶν τενεκέδων</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν τενεκέ(v)</i>	<i>τὸνς τενεκέδες</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ τενεκέ</i>	<i>ὦ τενεκέδες.</i>

5) *Η μαϊμοῦ*, the Monkey.

Nom.	<i>Η μαϊμοῦ</i>	<i>Ηι μαϊμοῦδες</i>
Gen.	<i>τῆς μαϊμοῦς</i>	<i>τῶν μαϊμούδων</i>
Accus.	<i>τῇσ μαϊμοῦ(v)</i>	<i>ταῖς (τῆς) μαϊμοῦδες</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ μαϊμοῦ</i>	<i>ὦ μαϊμοῦδες</i>

It is necessary to mention here some irregular words, which although they have the singular of the first Decl. form the Plural after the second Decl. No. 1. Such are:

ὁ αὐθέντης (the master). Pl. *οι αὐθεντάδες*; ὁ ϕάρτης (the tailor), Pl. *οι ϕάρτάδες*; ὁ κριτής (the judge), Pl. *οι κριτάδες*; ὁ ληστής (the robber), Pl. *οι ληστάδες*.

To these belongs also the fem. *μάννα* (the mother) which forms the plural in *ἢ μαννάδες*.

6.

The Third Declension

contains Masculine and Feminine words in *ος* and Neuters in *ον*.

1) *Ο ἄνθρωπος*, the Man.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>Ο ἄνθρωπος</i>	<i>Οι ἄνθρωποι</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ἀνθρώπου</i>	<i>τῶν ἀνθρώπων</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ</i>	<i>τοῖς ἀνθρώποις</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν ἀνθρώπον</i>	<i>τοὺς ἀνθρώπους</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ἄνθρωπε</i>	<i>ὦ ἄνθρωποι</i>

2) *Η ὁδός*, the Street.

Nom.	<i>Η ὁδός</i>	<i>Αἱ ὁδοί</i>
Gen.	<i>τῆς ὁδοῦ</i>	<i>τῶν ὁδῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τῇ ὁδῷ</i>	<i>ταῖς ὁδοῖς</i>
Accus.	<i>τὴν ὁδόν</i>	<i>τὰς ὁδούς</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ὁδέ</i>	<i>ὦ ὁδοί.</i>

3) *Τὸ ξύλον*, the Wood.

Nom.	<i>τὸ ξύλον</i>	<i>τὰ ξύλα</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ξύλον</i>	<i>τῶν ξύλων</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ξύλῳ</i>	<i>τοῖς ξύλοις</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸ ξύλον</i>	<i>τὰ ξύλα</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ξύλον</i>	<i>ὦ ξύλα.</i>

No. 2. is only used in the written language.

The vernacular tongue drops the *v* of the Acc. masc. and neuter Nom., Acc. and Voc.

The diminutives in *ιον* which belong to this declension, drop the syllable *ον* in the spoken language, and are declined as follows:

τὸ χέρι, the hand; instead of *χέριον*.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>τὸ χέρι</i>	<i>τὰ χέρια</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ χεριοῦ</i>	<i>τῶν χεριῶν</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸ χέρι</i>	<i>τὰ χέρια</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ χέρι</i>	<i>ὦ χέρια.</i>

To the Third Declension also belongs the following form, which however only occurs in the higher style:

O ἀπλοῦς, the Single, Simple.

Sing.

Nom.	<i>'O ἀπλοῦς</i>	Plur.	<i>Oι ἀπλοῖ</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ἀπλοῦ</i>		<i>τῶν ἀπλῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ἀπλῷ</i>		<i>τοῖς ἀπλοῖς</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν ἀπλοῦν</i>		<i>τοὺς ἀπλοῦς</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ἀπλέ</i>		<i>ὦ ἀπλοῖ.</i>

Examples.

Πρῶτος ἐνθρωπος ἦτον ὁ Ἀδάμ. Ὁ δρόμος εἶνε ὁμαλός. Οἱ λόγοι του ἦσαν ἀπλοῖ. Ὁ θεός εἶνε δημιουργὸς τοῦ κόσμου. Ὁ ὁδοιπόρος ἔχει φάρβδον καὶ σάκκον. Αἱ νῆσοι περικυκλοῦνται ἀπὸ θάλασσαν. Οἱ ὄφεις εἶνε κάτοπτρον τῆς ψυχῆς. Οἱ λαοὶ διαθέτονται τοὺς θρόνους. Τὸ ξύλον εἶνε τὸ πτῶμα τοῦ δένδρου. Τὰ βιβλία εἶνε θησαυρός, κεκρυμμένος διὰ τὸν ἀγράμματον, φανερός διὰ τὸν πεπαιδευμένον. Η ὁδὸς τοῦ δικαίου εἶνε δύσκολος πλὴν ὡραία.

πρῶτος, the first.

ἦτον, was.

ὁ δρόμος, the road.

ὁμαλός; level.

ὁ λόγος, the word.

ἦσαν, were.

ὁ θεός, God.

δημιουργός, Creator.

ὁ κόσμος, the world.

ὁ ὁδοιπόρος, the traveller.

ἡ φάρβδος; the stick.

ὁ σάκκος, the bag.

ἡ νῆσος, the island.

περικυκλοῦνται, are surrounded.

ἀπό, of, with, by.

ὁ ὄφης, the eye.

τὸ κάτοπτρον, the mirror.

ἡ ψυχή, the soul.

ὁ λαός, the people.

διαθέτονται, dispose of.

ὁ θρόνος, the throne.

τὸ πτῶμα, the corpse.

τὸ δένδρον, the tree.

τὸ βιβλίον, the book.

ὁ θησαυρός, the treasure.

κεκρυμμένος, hidden.

διά, for, to.

ὁ ἀγράμματος, the uneducated, unlettered.

φανερός, visible.

ὁ πεπαιδευμένος, the educated.

ὁ δίκαιος, the just.

δύσκολος, difficult.

πλὴν, but.

ὡραία (masc. *ὡραῖος*), beautiful.

7.

The Fourth Declension.

This declension is the most copious, as well in the classical, as in the Modern Greek Language.

It contains masculine, fem. and neuter words ending in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *ν*, *ξ*, *ρ*, *ς* and *ψ* and belongs to the higher style.

The words belonging to this declension can be divided into two classes, those of the first class have in the Genitive a consonant before the termination, as:

πράγμα-τ-ος — whilst the second class have none, as:
ἰχθύ-ος.

First Class.

1) *'Ο σωτήρ*, the Saviour.

Sing. Plur.

Nom.	<i>'Ο σωτήρ</i>	<i>Oι σωτῆρες</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ σωτῆρος</i>	<i>τῶν σωτήρων</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ σωτῆρι</i>	<i>τοῖς σωτῆρσι</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν σωτῆρα</i>	<i>τοὺς σωτῆρας</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ σωτερ</i>	<i>ὦ σωτῆρες.</i>

2) *'Η γραφίς*, the Pen.

Nom.	<i>'Η γραφίς</i>	<i>Ai γραφίδες</i>
Gen.	<i>τῆς γραφίδος</i>	<i>τῶν γραφίδων</i>
Dat.	<i>τῇ γραφίδι</i>	<i>ταῖς γραφίσι</i>
Accus.	<i>την γραφίδα</i>	<i>τὰς γραφίδας</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ γραφίς</i>	<i>ὦ γραφίδες.</i>

3) *τὸ ἄλας*, the Salt.

Nom.	<i>τὸ ἄλας</i>	<i>τὸ ἄλατα</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ἄλατος</i>	<i>τῶν ἄλατων</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ἄλατι</i>	<i>τοῖς ἄλασι</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸ ἄλας</i>	<i>τὸ ἄλατα</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ἄλας.</i>	<i>ὦ ἄλατα.</i>

Second Class.

1) *'Ο ιχθύς*, the Fish.

Sing. Plur.

Nom.	<i>'Ο ιχθύς</i>	<i>Oι ιχθύες</i> (and <i>ιχθῖς</i>)
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ιχθύος</i>	<i>τῶν ιχθίων</i>

Sing.	Plur.
Dat. <i>τῷ ἵθνι</i>	<i>τοῖς ἵθνσι</i>
Accus. <i>τὸν ἵθνυν</i>	<i>τοὺς ἵθνυες</i> (and <i>ἵθνυς</i>)
Voc. <i>ὦ ἵθν</i>	<i>ὦ ἵθνες</i> (and <i>ἵθνης</i>).
2) 'Ο βοῦς, the ox.	
Nom. <i>'Ο βοῦς</i>	<i>Oἱ βόες</i>
Gen. <i>τοῦ βοός</i>	<i>τῶν βοῶν</i>
Dat. <i>τῷ βοΐ</i>	<i>τοῖς βουσι</i>
Accus. <i>τὸν βόα (and βοῦν)</i>	<i>τοὺς βόας</i>
Voc. <i>ὦ βοῦ</i>	<i>ὦ βόες.</i>

Observations on the formation of the Genitive.

All words of this declension in *α* are Neuter, and form the Genitive in *ατος* (*πρᾶγμα* — *πράγματος*, the thing)

The Neuters in *ι* and *υ* form their Genitive in *ιος* and *υος* (*σίνηπι*, *σινήπιος*, mustard).

Those nouns ending in *ν* and accented on the last syllable, form the Genitive in *νος* (*μῆν*, *μηνός*, month — *ἄγων*, *ἄγωνος*, the fight) except the word *πᾶν*, *παντός* (all) and the participles.

Those ending in *ων*, and not accented on the last syllable, change the *ω* in the Genitive into *ο* (*δαιμόν*, *δαιμονος*, demon — *λέων*, *λέοντος*, lion).

Words ending in *ηρ* form the Genitive either in *ηρος* (*σπινθήρ*, *σπινθηρος*, spark), or in *ερος* (*ἀστήρ*, *ἀστέρος*, star), or only in *ρος* (*πατήρ*, *πατρός*, the father, *μήτηρ*, *μητρός*, the mother, *θυγάτηρ*, *θυγατρός*, the daughter). All others in *ρ* have *ρος* or *τος* in the Genitive (*πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, *φρέαρ*, *φρέατος*, well).

Words ending in *ξ* form the Genitive in *γος*, *κος* or *χος*; rarely in *πτος* (*ἄρπαξ*, *ἄρπαγος*, robber, *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, raven, *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχος*, nail, *άναξ*, *άνακτος*, king).

The Substantives of the first class ending in *ης*, *ις* and *υς* form their Genitive in *ητος*, *ιδος*, *ιθος*, *ινος* and *υρος* (*ἐσθῆτης*, *ἐσθῆτος*, dress, *σφραγίς*, *σφραγίδος*, stamp, *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, hen, *μάρτυς*, *μάρτυρος*, witness, *όης*, *όνος*, nose).

The Words in *ας* form the Genitive in *ατος*, *αντος* and *ανος* (*κρέας*, *κρέατος*, meat, *γίγας*, *γίγαντος*, giant, *μέλας*, *μέλανος*, black); those in *ους* form into *οος*, *ωτος* and *οδος* (*νοῦς*, *νοός*, understanding, *οὖς*, *ὤτος*, ear, *ποῦς*, *ποδός*,

foot), and those in *ως* in *ωτος* and *ωσ* (*φῶς*, *φωτός*, light, *ἥρως*, *ἥρωος*, hero).

Words ending in *ψ* form the Genitive in *βος* and *πος* (*λίψ*, *λιβρός*, south west-wind, *γύψ*, *λυπός*, vulture).

Examples.

Οἱ ἀστέρες εἶνε σώματα οὐράνια. Ἡ τροφὴ τοῦ κόρυκος εἶνε πτώματα. Οἱ ἥρωες τῆς ἀρχαιότητος ἐνομίζοντο ἡμίθεοι. Ἡ γλυφὶς τοῦ Φειδίου μετέβαλλε τὰς θεότητας εἰς ἄγαλματα. Τὸ πρέσας τῶν ἰχθύων εἶνε νόστιμον. Ἡ δινγάτη φορεῖ μακρὰν ἑσθῆτα, καὶ ὁ πατὴρ λευκὸν χιτῶνα. Τὸ φρέαρ δὲν ἔχει ὕδωρ. Ἡ ἀρμονία τοῦ παντὸς μαγεύει τὸν νοῦν. Οἱ Ἀραψ εἶνε μέλισ. Οἱ δαιμονες εἶνε φαντάσματα νοσοῦντος πνεύματος.

τὸ σῶμα, the body.

καὶ, and.

οὐράνια, heavenly.

λευκός, white.

ἐνομίζοντο, were regarded.

ὁ χιτών, the coat.

ἡμίθεος, demi-god.

δὲν ἔχει, has no.

ἡ γλυφὶς, the chisel.

τὸ ὕδωρ, the water.

μετέβαλλε, reproduced.

ἡ ἀρμονία, the harmony.

ἡ θεότης, the deity.

μαγεύει, merchants.

τὸ ἄγαλμα, the statue.

ὁ νοῦς, the mind.

τὸ νόστιμον, well-tasted, palatable.

ὁ Ἀραψ, the Arab.

φορεῖ, wears.

φαντάσματα, fancies.

μακρός, long.

νοσοῦντος πνεύματος, of a diseased mind.

8.

The Fifth Declension.

This declension belongs entirely to the spoken language, it borrows the Hellenic words of the fourth declension and recasts them. All words of this declension (the masc. of *ας* and the fem. of *α*) agree with the Singular of the first and with the Plural of the third or fourth declension, as:

1) Οἱ ἄρχοντες, the Master.

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. Οἱ ἄρχοντες

Οἱ ἄρχοντες

Gen. τοῦ ἄρχοντα

τῶν ἄρχοντων

Accus. τὸν ἄρχοντα

τοὺς ἄρχοντες (or —ες)

Voc. ὦ ἄρχοντε

ὦ ἄρχοντες.

2) *H πατρίδα*, the Home.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>H πατρίδα</i>	<i>Hί πατρίδες</i>
Gen. <i>τῆς πατρίδας</i>	<i>τῶν πατρίδων</i>
Accus. <i>τὴν πατρίδα</i>	<i>ταῖς (τῆς) πατρίδες</i>
Voc. <i>ὦ πατρίδα</i>	<i>ὦ πατρίδες.</i>

3) *O κόρακας*, the Raven.

Nom. <i>O κόρακας</i>	<i>Oι κοράκοι</i>
Gen. <i>τοῦ κόρακα</i> (also <i>τοῦ κοράκου</i>)	<i>τῶν κοράκων</i>
Accus. <i>τὸν κόρακα</i>	<i>τὸν κοράκον</i>
Voc. <i>ὦ κόρακα</i>	<i>ὦ κοράκοι.</i>

The Neuters ending in *ιμον* of the spoken language, are declined thus:

Tò γράψιμον, the Handwriting.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>tò γράψιμον</i>	<i>τὰ γραψίματα</i>
Gen. <i>τοῦ γραψίματος</i>	<i>τῶν γραψίματων</i>
Accus. <i>τὸν γράψιμον.</i>	<i>τὰ γραψίματα</i>
Voc. <i>ὦ γράψιμον</i>	<i>ὦ γραψίματα.</i>

9.

The Sixth Declension.

This declension belongs to the higher style and contains words ending in *ενς*, *υς*, *ις* and *ν*.

1) *O ιερεὺς*, the Priest.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>O ιερεὺς</i>	<i>Oι ιερεῖς</i>
Gen. <i>τοῦ ιερέως</i>	<i>τῶν ιερέων</i>
Dat. <i>τῷ ιερεῖ</i>	<i>τοῖς ιερεῦσι</i>
Accus. <i>τὸν ιερέα</i>	<i>τὸν ιερεῖς</i>
Voc. <i>ὦ ιερεὺς</i>	<i>ὦ ιερεῖς.</i>

2) *O εὐθύς*, the Straight.

Nom. <i>O εὐθύς</i>	<i>Oι εὐθεῖς</i>
Gen. <i>τοῦ εὐθέως</i>	<i>τῶν εὐθέων</i>
Dat. <i>τῷ εὐθεῖ</i>	<i>τοῖς εὐθέσι</i>

Sing.	Plur.
Accus. τὸν εὐθύνην	τοὺς εὐθεῖς
Voc. ὡς εὐθύνη	ὡς εὐθεῖς

3) Ἡ γνῶσις, the Knowledge.

Nom. Ἡ γνῶσις	Αἱ γνώσεις
Gen. τῆς γνώσεως	τῶν γνώσεων
Dat. τῇ γνώσει	ταῖς γνώσεσι
Accus. τὴν γνῶσιν	τὰς γνώσεις
Voc. ὡς γνῶσις	ὡς γνώσεις.

4) τὸ ήδυ, the Sweet.

Nom. τὸ ήδυ	τὰ ήδέα
Gen. τοῦ ήδέος	τῶν ήδέων
Dat. τῷ ήδεῖ	τοῖς ήδέσι
Accus. τὸ ήδυ	τὰ ήδέα
Voc. ὡς ήδυ	ὡς ήδέα.

Exercises.

Αἱ γνώσεις τῶν ἀνθρώπων αὐξάνουν διὰ τῆς σπουδῆς. Οἱ ἀρχαῖοι βασιλεῖς ἐσυμβουλεύοντο τοὺς μάντεις ἐπὶ πάσῃς πράξεως. Ἡ λύσις τοῦ ζητήματος εἶναι πολὺ δύσκολος. Ἡ εὐθεῖα ὁδὸς εἶναι καὶ βραχεῖα. Ἡ πόλις τοῦ Βερολίνου ἔχει εὐθεῖς δρόμους. Ἡ φάσις τοῦ πράγματος μεταβάλλεται. Αἱ γλυκεῖαι ἀνάμνησις τῆς πατρίδος εἶναι ἡ παρηγορία τοῦ πλάνητος.

αὐξάνουν, increases.

βραχεῖα (Masc. βραχύς), short.

διά, by, with.

ἡ πόλις, the town, city.

ἡ σπουδὴ, the study.

Βερολίνον, Berlin

ἀρχαῖος, old, ancient.

ὁ δρόμος, the street.

ὁ βασιλεὺς, the king.

ἡ φάσις, the form, formation.

ἐσυμβουλεύοντο, asked for advice, used to consent.

τὸ πρᾶγμα, the thing.

οἱ μάντεις, the soothsayer.

μεταβάλλεται, change.

ἐπὶ πάσῃς πράξεως, for all their actions, upon every subject.

γλυκύς, sweet.

ἡ λύσις, the solution.

ἡ ἀνάμνησις, the remembrance.

τὸ ζήτημα, the question.

ἡ πατρός, the home, fatherland.

καί, also.

ἡ παρηγορία, the consolation.

ὁ πλάνης, the wanderer.

The Seventh Declension

contains Masculine nouns ending in $\eta\varsigma$, Feminines in $\eta\varsigma$, $\omega\varsigma$ and ω , and Neuters in $\sigma\varsigma$.

1) *O ἀπαθής*, the Unfeeling.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>O ἀπαθής</i>	<i>Oι ἀπαθεῖς</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ἀπαθοῦς</i>	<i>τῶν ἀπαθῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ἀπαθεῖ</i>	<i>τοῖς ἀπαθέσι</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν ἀπαθῆ</i>	<i>τοὺς ἀπαθεῖς</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ἀπαθή</i>	<i>ὦ ἀπαθεῖς.</i>

2) *H ἡχώ*, the Echo.

Nom.	<i>H ἡχώ</i>	<i>Aἱ ἡχοί</i>
Gen.	<i>τῆς ἡχοῦς</i>	<i>τῶν ἡχῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τῇ ἡχοῖ</i>	<i>ταῖς ἡχοῖς</i>
Accus.	<i>τὴν ἡχώ</i>	<i>τὰς ἡχούς</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ἡχώ</i>	<i>ὦ ἡχοί.</i>

3) *H αἰδώς*, the Shame.

Nom.	<i>H αἰδώς</i>	<i>Aἱ αἰδοί</i>
Gen.	<i>τῆς αἰδοῦς</i>	<i>τῶν αἰδῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τῇ αἰδοῖ</i>	<i>ταῖς αἰδοῖς</i>
Accus.	<i>τὴν αἰδώ</i>	<i>τὰς αἰδούς</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ αἰδώς</i>	<i>ὦ αἰδοί.</i>

4) *Tὸ ἀληθές*, the True.

Nom.	<i>Tὸ ἀληθές</i>	<i>τὸ ἀληθῆ</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ἀληθοῦς</i>	<i>τῶν ἀληθῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ἀληθεῖ</i>	<i>τοῖς ἀληθέσι</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸ ἀληθές</i>	<i>τὸ ἀληθῆ</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ἀληθές</i>	<i>ὦ ἀληθῆ.</i>

5) *Tὸ ἄνθος*, the Flower.

Nom.	<i>Tὸ ἄνθος</i>	<i>τὸ ἄνθη</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ἄνθους</i>	<i>τῶν ἄνθων</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ἄνθει</i>	<i>τοῖς ἄνθεσι</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸ ἄνθος</i>	<i>τὸ ἄνθη</i>
Voc.	<i>ὦ ἄνθος</i>	<i>ὦ ἄνθη.</i>

Exercise.

Ἡ ἀληθὴς ἀρετὴ τῶν νεανίδων εἶνε ἡ αἰδώς. Ὁ Δημοσθένης ἥτον ἀντίπαλος τοῦ Αἰσχίνου. Ἡ Σαπφὼ ἥτο ποιήται. Τὰ τεῖχη πόλεως ἦσαν ὑψηλά. Τὸ στῆθος τοῦ ἀπαθοῦς ἀνθρώπου ὁμοιάζει κοιλάδα χωρὶς ἵχω. Ὁ ἕππος εἶνε εὐγενὲς ζῶον. Ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης ἥτο κωμικὸς ποιητής. Τὸ ψῦχος εἶνε δρυμὸς εἰς τὰ βόρεια κλίματα.

ἡ ἀρετὴ, the virtue.
ἡ νεάνις, the girl.
ἀντίπαλος, opponent.
ποιήται, poetess.
τὸ τεῖχος, the wall.
ὑψηλός, high.
τὸ στῆθος, the breast.
ὁμοιάζει, resembles.
ἡ κοιλάδη, the valley.

χωρὶς, without.
ὁ ἵππος, the horse.
εὐγενής, noble.
τὸ ζῶον, the animal.
κωμικὸς ποιητής, comic poet.
τὸ ψῦχος, the cold.
δρυμός, sharp.
βόρειος, northern.
τὸ κλίμα, the climate.

Exercise for all the Declensions.

Τὰ τάγματα τῶν ἔχθρῶν ἦσαν πυκνότατα στίφη. Τὰ βαρέα ἐνδύματα φοροῦνται τὸν χειμῶνα καὶ τὰ ἐλαφρὰ τὸ θέρος. Αἱ ἐφευρέταις τῶν νέων χρόνων καταπλήττουσι τὸν νοῦν. Ὁ πόλεμος καταστρέφει τὰ ἔθνη. Ἡ ἀλήθεια εἶνε φῶς καὶ τὸ ψεῦδος σκοτία. Ἡ εὐθύτης τοῦ χαρακτῆρος ἐμφαίνει εὐγένειαν ψυχῆς. Ἡ ἥχω ἥτο νύμφη κάτοικος τῶν δασῶν. Οἱ ἀληθεῖς φίλοι φαίνονται εἰς τὴν δυστυχίαν. Τὸ ἄλας εἶνε προϊὸν τῆς θαλάσσης. Οἱ ποιηταὶ ψάλλουν τοὺς όντας, τὰ ἄνθη, τὰ φύλλα, τὰ πτηνὰ, τὴν δρόσον, τοὺς ἀστέρας καὶ τὸν ἔρωτα. Τὸ βλέμμα τῆς κόρης ἐκείνης ὁμοιάζει σπινθῆρας πυρός.

τὸ τάγμα, the legion, troops.
ὁ ἔχθρος, the enemy.
πυκνότατος, very close
τὸ στίφος, the columns.
βαρύς, heavy.
τὸ ἐνδύματα, the garment.
φοροῦνται, are worn.
ὁ χειμῶν, the winter.
ἐλαφρός, light.
τὸ θέρος, the summer.

ἡ ἐφεύρεσις, the invention.
νέος, modern.
ὁ χρόνος, the time.
καταπλήττουσι, astonish.
ὁ πόλεμος, the war.
καταστρέφει, ruins.
τὸ ἔθνος, the nation.
ἡ ἀλήθεια, the truth.
τὸ ψεῦδος, the falsehood.
ἡ σκοτία, the darkness.

ἡ εὐθύτης,	the rectitude.	ὁ ποιητής,	the poet.
ὁ χαρακτήρ,	the character.	ψάλλουν,	sing.
ἐμφαίνει,	shows.	ὁ ὄρυξ,	the brook.
ἡ εὐγένεια,	the nobility.	τὸ φύλλον,	the leaf.
ἡ νύμφη,	the nymph.	τὸ πτηνόν,	the bird.
κάτοικος,	who dwelt.	ἡ δρόσος,	the dew.
τὸ δάσος,	the wood.	ὁ αστήρ,	the star.
ὁ φίλος,	the friend.	ὁ έρως,	the love.
φαίνονται,	show themselves.	τὸ βλέμμα,	the eyes, look.
ἡ δυστυχία,	the misfortune.	ἡ κόρη ἐκείνη,	that girl.
τὸ προϊόν,	the product.		

Exercise for Translation.

The life of men. The eye of the girl. The crown of the king. Jealousy is the sister of love. The man is strong and the woman is beautiful. The tailor makes clothes and the shoemaker boots. The straight road is the best. The long street has beautiful (nice) houses. The air, the earth, the fire and the water are the four elements. The wings of the eagle are wide. A good dictionary and a good grammar are two indispensable books for the acquisition of every language. The pupil is industrious, and also the teacher. The ink is black and the pen pointed; but the paper is too thin. The glass is transparent. The heat is insufferable.

the life, ἡ ζωή.	the cloth, τὸ φόρεμα.
the man, ὁ ἄνθρωπος.	the bootmaker, ὁ σανδαλοποιός.
the eye, ὁ ὄφθαλμός.	
the girl, ἡ νεάνις.	the boot, τὸ ιπόδημα.
the crown, τὸ στέμμα.	straight, εὐθύς.
the king, ὁ βασιλεὺς.	the road, ὁ δρόμος.
the jealousy, ἡ ζηλεία.	the best, ὁ πιλάτερος.
sister, ἀδελφή.	long, μακρά.
the love, ὁ έρως.	the street, ἡ οδός.
the man, ὁ ἄντερ (Gen. ἀνδρός).	nice, ωραίας.
strong, ἰσχυρός.	the house, ἡ οἰκία.
the woman, ἡ γυνή (Gen. γυναικός).	the air, ὁ αέρας.
beautiful, όμορφα.	the earth, ἡ γῆ.
the tailor, ὁ ψάπτης.	the fire, τὸ πῦρ.
makes, κάμνει.	the water, τὸ ὕδωρ.
	four, τέσσερα.
	the element, τὸ στοιχεῖον.

the wing, ἡ πτέρυξ.	and, καί.
the eagle, ὁ ἄετός.	the teacher, ὁ διδάσκαλος.
wide, εὐρεῖαι.	also, ἐπίσης.
good, n., καλόν.	the ink, ἡ μελάνη.
the dictionary, τὸ λεξικόν.	black, μαύρη.
good, καλή.	the pen, τὸ πονδύλιον.
the grammar, ἡ γραμματική.	pointed, μυτερόν.
two, δύο.	the paper, τὸ χαρτίον.
indispensable, ἀναπόφευκτα.	but, ὅμως.
the book, τὸ βιβλίον.	too, παραπολύ.
for, πρός (with Accus.).	thin, λεπτόν.
the acquisition, ἡ ἐκμάθησις.	the glass, ἡ γάλας.
every, ἕκάστη.	transparent, διαφανής.
the language, ἡ γλῶσσα.	the heat, ἡ θερμότης.
the pupil, ὁ μαθητής.	insufferable, ἀνυπόφορος.
industrious, ἐπιμελής.	

11.

Irregular Substantives.

The seven declensions which have been given embrace almost all the Modern Greek substantives; but there are still many substantives which have an irregular declension, mostly „*heteroclitia*“ which are only made use of in the language of literature, and which therefore belong to the grammar of classical Greek, in which they can be studied.

12.

The Adjective.

The Adjective agrees with the noun to which it is attached in number, gender, and case.

The general terminations of the masculine adjective are: *ος*, *ης*, *ις*, *εις*, *ονς*, *υς* and *ων*; the feminine and neuter are formed in the following manner:

1) The adjectives ending in *ος* generally form the feminine in *η*, the neuter in *ον*,
καλός, *καλή*, *καλόν*, good.

If they end in *ιος*, *οος*, *ωος* or *αιος*, they form their feminines in *ια*, *ωα*, *αια*, as:

ἄγιος, holy ἄγια — σῶος, all σώα — ὁραῖος, beautiful ὁραῖα.

This is also the case with the adjectives terminating in *ρος* in the higher style; as:

καθαρός, καθαρά (vl. ἡ) καθαρόν — clean, pure.

Compound adjectives in *ος* retain the same termination in the feminine (δ, ή ἀξιότιμος the honourable).

2) Adjectives ending in *ης* retain the same in the feminine and change the neuter into *ες*, as:

ὁ, ή ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές, the true.

3) Adjectives ending in *ας* form the feminine in *ασα* or *αια* and the neuter in *αν*:

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all,
μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black.

The spoken language has only masculines in *ας* and feminines in *οῦ* (*φαγᾶς*, *φαγοῦ*, the eater).

4) The masc. termin. *υς* changes the fem. into *εια* and the neuter into *υ*, as:

ταχύς, ταχεῖα, ταχύ, quick.

5) The Adjectives ending in *όεις* and *ίεις* are only used in the higher style and form the feminine in *όεσσα* and *ίεσσα* and the neuter in *όεν* and *ίεν* as:

πτερόεις, πτερόεσσα, πτερόεν, winged,
χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, charming.

6) The Adjectives ending in *ων* remain the same in the fem. and form the neuter in *ον*:

ὁ, ή σώφρων, τὸ σῶφρον, intelligent.

Those Participial-Adjectives are not included in this rule, which form their fem. in *ουσα* (or *ωσα*) and the neuter in *ον*, as:

πρέπων, πρέπουσσα, πρέπον, proper.

7) Those terminating in *ους* form the fem. if not accented on the last syllable, in *ους*, if accented in *η* and the neuter in *ονν*:

ὁ χρυσοῦς, ή χρυσῆ, χρυσοῦν, golden,

except those in *ρους*, which form the fem. in *ρα*:

ἀργυροῦς, ἀργυρᾶ, ἀργυροῦν, of silver.

13.

Declension of the Regular and Irregular Adjectives.

Every Adjective, be it masculine, feminine or neuter, is declined according to its termination by one of the declensions already given. But there are two Irregular Adjectives, which must particularly be mentioned, as they frequently occur, namely 1) *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, *μέγα* which is expressed in the spoken language by *μεγάλος*, *μεγάλη*, *μεγάλο* and which follows the first and third declension, 2) *πολύς*, *πολλή*, *πολύ*. These two are declined:

1) *Mέγας*, Great.

	Sing.	Plur.
Masc. Nom.	<i>Μέγας</i>	<i>Μεγάλοι</i>
Gen.	<i>μεγάλου</i>	(etc. reg.)
Dat.	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	
Accus.	<i>μέγαν</i>	
Voc.	<i>μέγα</i>	
Fem. Nom.	<i>μεγάλη</i>	<i>μεγάλαι</i>
	(etc. reg.)	
Neut. Nom.	<i>μέγα</i>	<i>μεγάλα</i>
Gen.	<i>μεγάλου</i>	(etc. reg.)
Dat.	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	
Accus.	<i>μέγα</i>	
Voc.	<i>μέγα</i>	

2) *Πολύς*, Much, Many.

Masc. Nom.	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πολλοί</i>
Gen.	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	(etc. reg.)
Dat.	<i>πολλῷ</i>	
Accus.	<i>πολύν</i>	
Voc.	<i>πολύ</i>	
Fem. Nom.	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολλαῖ</i>
	(etc. reg.)	
Neut. Nom.	<i>πολύ</i>	<i>πολλά</i>
Gen.	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	(etc. reg.)
Dat.	<i>πολλῷ</i>	
Accus.	<i>πολύ</i>	
Voc.	<i>πολύ</i>	

The adjective can be declined either with or without the article.

Exercises.

Ο μέγας ἀνήρ, ἡ σώφρων γυνή, τὸ φλύαρον παιδίον.
Ολίγα βιβλία εἶνε ὀφελίμα. Η χαρίεσσα θυγάτηρ τῆς
ἀχρᾶς γυναικός. Τὸ χρυσοῦν ποτήριον καὶ ὁ ἄδολος οἶνος.
Οἱ ὁδοπόροι ἐπέστρεψαν σῶοι καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς. Η ἔλαφος
εἶνε ταχὺ ζῶον καὶ ἡ ἀλώπηξ πονηρόν. Η ξυλίνη τρά-
πεζα, ἡ ἀργυρᾶ λυχνία, καὶ τὰ εὔμορφα ἐνδύματα μὲ τὰ
χάλκινα κομβία. Η νεάνις εἶνε ὥραια, ἀλλ ἔχει μικροὺς
όφθαλμούς.

φλύαρος, talkative.

πονηρός, cunning.

ολίγος, little.

ξύλινος, of wood, wooden.

ὠφελίμος, useful.

ἡ τράπεζα, the table.

ἀχρός, pale.

ἡ λυχνία, the candlestick.

τὸ ποτήριον, the goblet.

εὐμορφος, pretty.

ἄδολος, not mixed, pure.

μέ, with.

ἐπέστρεψαν, returned.

χάλκινος, brass.

σῶοι καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς, safe and
sound.

τὸ κομβίον, the button.

ἡ ἔλαφος, the stag.

ἀλλ' (ἀλλά), but.

ἡ ἀλώπηξ, the fox.

μικρός, small.

The good people. The beautiful world. The rich mer-
chant. The clever man. The great event. The small hands
of the blind beggar woman. Lead is a very heavy metal. The
earth is round. The grateful debtor and the forgetful bene-
factors. The well is very deep, but it has little water. The
lazy pupil finds everything difficult. The extensive erudition
of the old professor is known to every one.

people, οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

round, στρογγύλος.

the world, ὁ κόσμος.

grateful, εὐγνώμων.

rich, πλούσιος.

debtor, ὁ ὀφειλέτης.

the merchant, ὁ ἔμπορος.

forgetful, ἐπιλήσμων.

clever, εὐφυής.

the benefactor, ὁ εὐεργέτης.

the event, τὸ συμβάν.

the well, τὸ φρέαρ.

small, μικρός.

deep, βαθύς.

the hand, ἡ χείρ.

little, ολίγος.

blind, τυφλός.

lazy, ἀμελής.

the beggar woman, ἡ ἐπαῖτις.

finds, εὑρίσκει.

the lead, ὁ μόλυβδος.

everything, ὅλα (pl.).

the metal, τὸ μέταλλον.

difficult, δύσκολος.

extensive, ἀπειρος. the professor, ὁ καθηγητής.
the erudition, ἡ πολυμάθεια. known to all, πασίγνωστος.
the old, ὁ γέρων.

14.

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives form the Comparative by adding *τερος*, *τερα*, *τερον*.

Adjectives ending in *ος* and *υς* drop the *s* and add *τερος*, *ω*, *ον* and if the penultimate is short, *ο* is changed into *ω*, as:

σοφός — wise — *σοφώτερος*.

Adjectives ending in *ης* and *εις* form the Comparative into *εστερος*, as:

ἀληθής, *ἀληθέστερος* — *χαρίεις*, *χαριέστερος*,
those ending in *ων* form into *ωνέστερος* (*σώφρων*, *σωφρο-*
νέστερος), those ending in *ους* form sometimes into *ούστερος*
(*ἀπλοῦς*, *ἀπλούστερος*).

The Comparative is also formed by placing *πλέον* or *μᾶλλον*, (more) before the Positive as: *ἀναπόφευκτος*, *μᾶλλον* (*πλέον*) *ἀναπόφευκτος*, unavoidable (more unavoidable), *κατε-*
πείγων, *μᾶλλον* (*πλέον*) *κατεπείγων*, urgent, more urgent.

The Superlative is easily formed by changing the termination of the Comparative *ερος* into *ατος*, but the Superlative thus formed is only used in the higher style. The common Superlative is formed by placing the article before the Comparative as: *γλυκύς*, *γλυκύτερος*, *ὁ γλυκύτερος* (the sweetest).

The following Adjectives have an irregular Comparative and Superlative:

μέγας (vl. *μεγάλος*). Comp. *μείζων* (vl. *μεγαλείτερος*).
Sup. *μέγιστος*.

μικρός, C. *ἐλάσσων* (vl. *μικρότερος*). S. *ἐλάχιστος*.

καλός, C. *καλλίων* (vl. *καλλίτερος*). S. *κάλλιστος*,
ἄριστος.

κακός, C. *χειρόων* (vl. *χειρότερος*). S. *χείριστος*, *κά-*
κιστος.

πολύς, C. *πλείων* (vl. *περισσότερος*). S. *πλεῖστος*.

ταχύς, C. *ταχύτερος*. S. *τάχιστος* (and *ταχύτατος*).

πλησίος, C. *πλησιέστερος*. S. *πλησιέστατος*.

Exercises.

Ἡ τράπεζα εἶνε μικρά, καὶ τὸ κάθισμα μικρότερον.
Οἱ Γεώργιοι εἶνε φρόνιμοις, ὁ Αημήτριος φρονιμώτερος,
ἄλλ ὁ Μάρκος ὁ φρονιμώτερος ὅλων. Τὸ ὀραιότερον
βιβλίον τῆς πλουσιωτέρας βιβλιοθήκης. Ἡ ἔλαφος εἶνε
τὸ ταχύτερον τετράποδον, καὶ ἡ ἀλώπηξ τὸ πανουργότα-
τον. Οἱ εὐτυχέστεροι ἀνθρώποι δὲν εἶνε πάντοτε καὶ ὁ
ἐπιφθονώτερος. Ἡ Ἀγγλία εἶνε ἡ μεγαλεῖτέρα δύναμις
τῆς Εὐρώπης.

τὸ κάθισμα, the chair.

εὐτυχής, most fortunate.

φρόνιμοις, prudent.

πάντοτε, always.

ἡ βιβλιοθήκη, the library.

ἐπιφθονος, to be envied.

τὸ τετράποδον, the quadru-
ped.

ἡ Ἀγγλία, England.

ἡ δύναμις, the power.

Charles is very rich, but Albert is richer and Ferdinand more generous. London is the greatest and most wonderful city in Europe, and is inhabited by the richest and the poorest people. Berlin is a much more beautiful city than Vienna, but the latter is more lively than the capital of Prussia. The words of the speaker were sweeter than honey. This book is thicker and that one is smaller. Living in Paris is much dearer but also much more agreeable than in Berlin.

Charles, ὁ Κάρολος.

the capital, ἡ πρωτεύουσα.

Albert, ὁ Άλβερτος.

of Prussia, τῆς Πρωσσίας.

Ferdinand, ὁ Φερδινάνδος.

the word, ὁ λόγος.

generous, εὐγενής.

the speaker, ὁ ὥρτωρ.

wonderful, μεγαλοπρεπής.

the honey, τὸ μέλι.

is inhabited, πατοικεῖται.

this, τοῦτο, τό.

by, ὑπό (with the Gen.).

thick, δγκώδης.

poor, πτωχός.

that one, ἐκεῖνος.

than, παρά.

at Paris, εἰς Παρισίους.

Vienna, ἡ Βιένη.

dearer, ἀκοιβός.

but, ἐν τούτοις.

but also, ἐπίσης.

the latter, ἡ τελευταία.

agreeable, εὐάρεστος.

lively, ζωηρός.

The Numerals.

Cardinal Numbers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 εἷς (vl. ἔνας), μία, ἕν (vl. ἔνα). | 22 εἰκοσιδύο. |
| 2 δύο or δύω (vl. δυό). | 23 εἰκοσιτρεῖς etc. |
| 3 τρεῖς, τρία. | 30 τριάκοντα (vl. τριάντα). |
| 4 τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα (vl. τέσσεροι, f. τέσσερες, n. τέσσερα). | 40 τεσσαράκοντα (vl. σαράντα). |
| 5 πέντε. | 50 πεντήκοντα (vl. πεντηντα). |
| 6 ἕξ (vl. ἔξι). | 60 ἔξικοντα (vl. ἔξηντα). |
| 7 ἑπτά (vl. ἔφτά). | 70 ἑβδομήκοντα (vl. ἑβδομῆντα). |
| 8 ὀκτώ (vl. ὄχτώ). | 80 ὀγδοήκοντα (vl. ὀγδοηντα and ὀγδῶντα). |
| 9 ἐννέα (vl. ἐννηά). | 90 ἐννεαήκοντα (vl. ἐννενῆντα). |
| 10 δέκα. | 100 ἑκατόν (vl. ἑκατό). |
| 11 ἑνδεκα (vl. ἑντεκα). | 101 ἑκατὸν καὶ εἷς (vl. ἑκατονένας). |
| 12 δώδεκα. | 105 ἑκατὸν πέντε. |
| 13 δεκατρεῖς (-ία). | 110 ἑκατὸν δέκα etc. |
| 14 δεκατέσσαρες (-α). | 200 διακόσιοι, -αι, -α. |
| 15 δεκαπέντε. | 300 τριακόσιοι. -αι, α. |
| 16 δεκαέξι (vl. δεκάξι). | 400 τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α. |
| 17 δεκαεπτά (vl. δεκαεφτά). | 500 πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α. |
| 18 δεκαοκτώ (vl. δεκαοχτώ). | 600 ἔξιακόσιοι, -αι, -α. |
| 19 δεκαεννέα (vl. δεκαεννηά). | 700 ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α. |
| 20 εἴκοσι. | 800 ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α. |
| 21 εἴκοσι καὶ εἷς (-μία, ἕν),
(vl. εἰκοσιένας, εἰκοσιμία,
εἰκοσιένα). | 900 ἐννεακόσιοι, -αι, -α. |
| | 1000 χίλιοι, -αι, -α, or μία χιλιάς. |
| | 2000 δύο χιλιάδες. |
| | 5000 πέντε χιλιάδες. |
| | 10,000 δέκα χιλιάδες etc. |
| | 1,000,000 ἐν ἑκατομμύριον. |
| | 1000,000,000 ἐν χιλιεκατομμύριον. |
| | 1889 χίλια ὀκτακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα ἐννέα. |

Note. The Numbers one to four, their compounds and those from 200 and upwards are declinable, thus:

Eīs (1).

M.	F.	N.
Nom. εἰ̄ς (vl. ἔνας)	μία	ἔν (vl. ἔνα).
Gen. ἔνος	μίᾶς (vl. also μία)	ἔνός.
Dat. ἔνι	μίᾳ	ἔνι.
Accus. ἔνα (vl. ἔναν)	μίαν	ἔν (vl. ἔνα).

Aύo (2).

Has only a Dative in the higher style δυσι.

Tρεῖς (3).

M.	F.	N.
Nom. τρεῖς	the same	τρία.
Gen. τριῶν	as	τριῶν.
Dat. τρισὶ	the Masc.	τρισὶ.
Accus. τρεῖς		τρία.

Τέσσαρες (4).

M.	F.	N.
Nom. τέσσαρες	the same	τέσσαρα.
Gen. τεσσάρων	as	τεσσάρων.
Dat. τέσσαρσι	the Masc.	τέσσαρσι.
Accus. τέσσαρες		τέσσαρα.

Διακόσιοι, *διακόσιαι*, *διακόσια* etc. are regularly declined after the third and first declension.

16.

Ordinal Numbers.

the first	πρώτος, -η, -ον.	the 12 th δωδέκατος.
the second	δεύτερος, -α, -ον.	the 13 th δέκατος τρίτος etc.
the third	τρίτος.	the 20 th είκοστός.
the fourth	τέταρτος.	the 21 st είκοστὸς πρώτος.
the 5 th	πέμπτος.	the 22 nd είκοστὸς δεύτερος.
the 6 th	έξτος.	the 23 rd είκοστὸς τρίτος etc.
the 7 th	έβδομος.	the 30 th τριακοστός.
the 8 th	όγδοος.	the 40 th τεσσαρακοστός.
the 9 th	έννατος.	the 50 th πεντηκοστός.
the 10 th	δέκατος.	the 60 th ἑξηκοστός.
the 11 th	ένδεκατος.	the 70 th ἑβδομηκοστός.

the 80 th ὁγδοηκοστός.	the 2000 th δισχιλιοστός.
the 90 th ἑννενηκοστός.	the 3000 th τρισχιλιοστός.
the 100 th ἑκατοστός.	the 2157 th δισχιλιοστός
the 101 st ἑκατοστὸς πρῶτος.	ἑκατοστὸς πεντηκοστός ἔβδομος.
the 200 th διακοσιοστός.	the 10683 rd δεκάκις χιλιοστὸς ἔξικοσιστὸς ὁγδοηκοστὸς τρίτος.
the 300 th τριακοσιοστός.	
the 400 th τετρακοσιοστός etc.	
the 1000 th χιλιοστός.	

17.

Fractional Numbers.

μισὸς, $\frac{1}{2}$, οὐ, half.	δύο τρίται, two thirds.
τὸ τρίτον, the third part.	τρία τέταρται, three quarters.
τὸ τέταρτον, the fourth part.	τέσσερα δέκα τῶν χιλίων.
τὸ δέκατον, the tenth part.	
one and a half, εἷς καὶ ἡμίσυς, two and a half, δύο καὶ ἡμίσυς.	

18.

Proportional Numbers

are formed by adding the syllable *απλοῦς* or *απλάσιος* to the word.

ἀπλοῦς, simple.	ἐπταπλοῦς, sevenfold.
μόνος, single.	οκταπλοῦς, eightfold.
διπλοῦς, or	ἐννεαπλοῦς, ninefold.
διπλάσιος, double.	δεκαπλοῦς, tenfold.
τριπλοῦς, treble.	ἐνδεκαπλάσιος, elevenfold
τετραπλοῦς, fourfold.	etc.
πενταπλοῦς, fivefold.	εἰκοσαπλοῦς, twentyfold.
ἕξαπλοῦς, sixfold.	ἑκατονταπλοῦς, hundredfold.

ἅπαξ, once.	πεντάκις, five times.
δίς, twice.	ἕξάκις, six times.
τρίς, three times.	ἐπτάκις, seven times.
τετράκις, four times.	οκτάκις, eight times.
(the rest, are formed by adding <i>απλ</i> as:	ἐννεάκις, nine times.
	δεκάκις, ten times.

It is also expressed by adding the words *φορὰ* or *βολὰ* — times — as: *μίαν φορὰν* or *μίαν βολὰν*, once; *δύο φοραῖς* or *βολαῖς*, twice.

In calculation „times“ is expressed by *η̄*.

19.

Collective Numbers.

<i>ἡ μονάδα</i> , the single.	<i>δωδεκάς</i> , the dozen.
<i>ἡ δυάδα</i> , the double.	<i>ἡ δεκαπενταριά</i> } 15 pieces.
<i>τὸ ζευγάρι</i> or <i>ζεῦγος</i> , the pair.	<i>δεκαπεντάδα</i>
<i>τὸ δυαδικὸν</i> , the duality.	<i>ἡ εἰκοσαριά</i> 20 pieces.
<i>ἡ τριάδα</i> , the treble.	<i>ἡ ἑξηνταριά</i> 60 pieces.
	<i>ἀπὸ δύο</i> , two and two.
	<i>ἀπὸ δέκα</i> , ten and ten.

In expressing a date the Modern Greeks use the Cardinal Numbers.

Practice.

<i>Ἐζησεν ἑνενήκοντα πέντε ἔτη.</i>	He has lived ninety-five years.
<i>Ἐίνε εἰκοσιπέντε ἔτῶν.</i>	She is five and twenty years old.
<i>Τὸ στράτευμα συνίσταται ἐξ ἑννέα χιλιάδων καὶ ἑξακοσίων ἥνδρων.</i>	The army consists of ninety thousand, six hundred men.
<i>Δύο χιλιάδες πεντακόσιοι τριάκοντατέσσαρες ἥνδρες ἐφονεύθησαν εἰς ταύτην τὴν μάχην.</i>	Two thousand five hundred and thirty-four men were killed in that engagement.
<i>Ἐκατὸν ἥνδρες αἰχμαλωτίσθησαν.</i>	A hundred men were taken prisoners.
<i>Εἰς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον εἶνε χίλιαι ἑπτακόσιαι ψυχαί.</i>	There are in that village one thousand, seven hundred souls.
<i>Εἰς τὴν ἐνορίαν μας εἶνε χίλιαι πέντε οἰκίαι.</i>	There are one thousand and five houses in our parish.
<i>Τὸ μνημεῖον τοῦτο ἰδρύθη πρὸ χιλίων εἰκοσιπέντε ἔτῶν.</i>	This monument was erected one thousand and twenty five years ago.

*Ἡ οἰκία διήρκεσεν ἑκατόν
ἔξι ἔτη.*

The house has lasted a hundred and six years.

*Τὸ γράμμα σας εἶνε χρονο-
λογημένον τῇ εἰκοστῇ δευ-
τέρᾳ Ἀπριλίου τοῦ ἔτους
χίλια ὀκτακόσια συράντα
τοία.*

Your letter is dated April the twenty-second, one thousand, eight hundred and forty three.

*Ο θεῖος μας ἔρχεται τὴν δε-
κάτην τριτην τοῦ ἔρχομέ-
νου μηνός.*

Our uncle will arrive on the thirteenth of next month.

*Ο πύργος οὗτος (τὸ φρού-
ριον τοῦτο) ἐκτίσθη ἐπὶ^{τῷ}
τῆς βασιλείας Γεωργίου
τοῦ Γ^ρ.*

That country house was built in the reign of George the Third.

*Η δὸς αὐτῆς εἶνε κατὰ τὸ
διπλοῦν μακροτέρα τῆς
ἄλλης.*

The length of this street is double that of the other.

*Δις ἵππευσα περὶ τὴν πόλιν.
Σεισμός τις κατέστρεψε τὸ
ἡμίσυ τῆς πόλεως.*

I rode twice round the town. An earthquake has destroyed half the town.

Τὸ θέατρον τοῦτο τρὶς ἐκάη.

That theatre has been burnt three times.

*Αν γεωργήσῃτε τὸ χωράφιόν
σας, θὰ αὔξησῃ ἑκατοντα-
πλασίως ἡ τιμή του.*

If you cultivate your ground its value will increase a hundredfold.

*Οι κατιροὶ τοῦ ἐνιαυ-
τοῦ.*

The seasons.

Τὸ ξαρ., (ἡ ἄνοιξις).

Spring.

Τὸ θέρος (τὸ καλοκαίριον).

Summer.

Τὸ φθινόπωρον.

Autumn.

Ο χειμών.

Winter.

Οι μῆνες.

The months.

Ιανουάριος.

January.

Φεβρουάριος.

February.

Μάρτιος.

March.

Ἀπρίλιος.

April.

Μάϊος.

May.

Ιούνιος.

June.

Ιούλιος.

July.

Αὔγουστος.

August.

Σεπτέμβριος.	September.
Οκτώβριος.	October.
Νοέμβριος.	November.
Δεκέμβριος.	December.
Αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς ἑβδόμας.	The days of the Week.
Κυριακή.	Sunday.
Δευτέρα.	Monday.
Τρίτη.	Tuesday.
Τετάρτη.	Wednesday.
Πέμπτη.	Thursday.
Πασακιενή.	Friday.
Σάββατον.	Saturday.

Exercises.

Τοιάκοντα ἐξ κάμνουν τρεῖς δωδεκάδαις. Αἱ ἑπτὰ οἰκίαι ἔχουν τεσσαράκοντα δύο παράθυρα. Τὸ τέταρτον τάγμα περιέχει τετρακοσίους ὅγδοικοντα ἑπτὰ στρατιῶτας. Εἰς τὴν μάχην ἐφονεύθησαν τρεῖς χιλιάδες ἑπτακόσιοι ἔξηκοντα πέντε ἄνδρες, ἐπληγώθησαν ἐννεακόσιοι εἶκοσι δύο καὶ συνελήφθησαν ὅγδοικοντα ἐξ αἰχμάλωτοι. Τὸ πενταπλοῦν τοῦ ἐννέα εἶνε τεσσαράκοντα πέντε. Ἡ ὥρα εἶνε δύο καὶ τέταρτον δύο ἡμισυ· τρεῖς παρὰ τεταρτον. Ανεχώρησε τὴν είκοστὴν δευτέραν τοῦ μηνὸς καὶ θά ἐπιστρέψῃ τὴν δεκάτην ἑβδόμην τοῦ ἐπομένου. Τὸ ποῶτον μέρος ἐβάδιζεν ἀνὰ δύο, τὸ δευτέρον ἀνὰ τέσσαρες, τὸ τρίτον ἀνὰ ἐξ, καὶ οὕτω καθεξῆς μέχρι τοῦ δεκάτου καὶ τελευταίου μέρους. Ἡλθε πεντάκις εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου, ἀλλὰ δὲν μὲ εὑρεν οὐδὲ ἄπαξ.

κάμνοντα, to make.

τὸ παράθυρον, the window.

ὁ στρατιώτης, the soldier.

ἡ μάχη, the battle.

ἐφονεύθησαν, were killed.

ἐπληγώθησαν, were wounded.

συνελήφθησαν αἰχμάλωτοι,

were taken prisoners.

ἡ ὥρα εἶνε etc. is a quarter,
(time).

ἀνεχώρησε, he went away.

ὁ μῆν, the month.

θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ, he will return.

ὁ ἐπόμενος, the next.

ἐβάδιξε, marched.

καὶ οὕτω καθεξῆς, and so on.

μέχρι τοῦ, up to.

ὁ τελευταῖος, the last.

ἥλθε, he came.

εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου, to my house.

ἀλλὰ δὲν μὲ εὗρε..., he did not find me even once.

America was discovered in the year 1492. Schwarz invented gunpowder in the year 1382, and Gioja the compass in the year 1303. There are (one counts) in Germany 2300 cities — and nearly 80000 hamlets and villages. George was born on the 7th of August 1839. Athens has 42000 inhabitants. Lamartine was born on the 21st of October 1790. They went by fours and sang by twos. Three quarters of 12 are 9. Henry the IVth was the greatest King of France. The fifth day of the second week of the eighth month was Thursday. I have bought the hat for two dollars and a half.

America, ἡ Ἀμερική.	Athens, αἱ Αθῆναι.
was discovered, ἀνευαλύφθη.	the inhabitant, ὁ κάτοικος.
in the year, τὸ ἔτος.	October, Ὁκτωβρίου.
the gunpowder, ἡ πυρίτις.	they went, ἐπορεύοντο.
invented, ἐφεῦρε.	they sang, ᾔψευλλον.
the compass, ἡ ναυτικὴ πυξίς.	Henry, Ἐδόπιος, ὁ.
in Germany, ἐν Γερμανίᾳ.	France, τῆς Γαλλίας.
they count, ἀριθμοῦνται.	the day, ἡ ἡμέρα.
nearly, περίπου.	the week, ἡ ἑβδομάδα.
hamlets, ἡ κώμη.	Thursday, πέμπτη.
the village, τὸ χωρίον.	I have bought, ἤγόρασα.
was born, ἐγεννήθη.	the hat, ὁ πῖλος.
on the, τὴν.	the dollar, τὸ τάλληρον.
August, Αὐγούστου.	

20.

P r o n o u n s.

Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns.

As the Personal Pronouns in the third person are the same as the demonstrative pronouns, they are united in one class.

First Person.

Singular.

Nom. ἐγώ, I.	ἡμεῖς, vl. ἐμεῖς, we.
Gen. ἐμού, of me)	ἡμῶν, of us)
Dat. ἐμοὶ, to me}	ἡμῖν, to us}
Accus. ἐμέ, me }	ἡμᾶς, us }

Plural.

Second Person.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>σύ</i> , vl. <i>ἐσύ</i> , thou.	<i>ὑμεῖς</i> , gen. <i>σεῖς</i> , vl. <i>ἐσεῖς</i> , you.
Gen. <i>σοῦ</i> , of thee	<i>ὑμῶν</i> , of you
Dat. <i>σοι</i> , to thee	<i>ὑμῖν</i> , to you
Accus. <i>σέ</i> , thee	<i>ὑμᾶς</i> , you.

Third Person.

(Personal and Demonstrative Pronoun.)

M.	F.	N.
<i>αὐτός</i> , he — this.	<i>αὐτή</i> , she, this.	<i>αὐτό</i> , it, this. (is declined regularly.)

Demonstrative Pronouns are: *οὗτος*, *αὕτη*, *τοῦτο* (vl. *τοῦτος*, *τοῦτη*, *τοῦτο*, reg. dec.) for near objects, and *ἐκεῖνος*, *ἐκεῖνη*, *ἐκεῖνο* (also dec. reg.) for distant objects, The Pronoun *οὗτος*, *αὕτη*, *τοῦτο* is declined thus:

Masc.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>οὗτος</i> (this)	<i>οὗτοι</i> (those)
Gen. <i>τούτου</i>	<i>τούτων</i>
Dat. <i>τούτῳ</i>	<i>τούτοις</i>
Accus. <i>τούτον</i>	<i>τούτους</i> .

Fem.

Nom. <i>αὕτη</i>	<i>αὕται</i>
Gen. <i>ταύτης</i>	<i>τούτων</i>
Dat. <i>ταύτῃ</i>	<i>ταύταις</i>
Accus. <i>ταύτην</i>	<i>ταύτας</i> .

Neut.

Nom. <i>τοῦτο</i>	<i>ταῦτα</i>
Gen. <i>τούτου</i>	<i>τούτων</i>
Dat. <i>τούτῳ</i>	<i>τούτοις</i>
Accus. <i>τοῦτο</i>	<i>ταῦτα.</i>

The Personal Pronouns *ἐγώ*, *σύ*, *αὐτός* have also another abridged form for oblique cases as often as they are joined as objects to a noun or verb, thus:

First Person.

Sing.	Plur.
Gen. <i>μον</i> , mine	<i>μας</i> , our
Dat. <i>μοι</i> (<i>μον</i> or <i>με</i>)	<i>μας</i>
Accus. <i>με</i>	<i>μας</i>

Second Person.

Sing.	Plur.
Gen. <i>σου</i> , thine	<i>σας</i> , your
Dat. <i>σοι</i> (<i>σου</i> or <i>σε</i>)	<i>σας</i>
Accus. <i>σε</i>	<i>σας</i>

Third Person.

Masc.

Gen. <i>τον</i> his	<i>των</i> (<i>τους</i>), their
Dat. <i>τῷ</i> (<i>τον</i> or <i>τον</i>)	<i>τοις</i> (<i>τους</i>)
Accus. <i>τὸν</i>	<i>τον</i>

Fem.

Gen. <i>της</i>	<i>των</i> {
Dat. <i>τῇ</i> (<i>της</i> or <i>την</i>)	<i>τοις</i> {
Accus. <i>τὴν</i>	<i>τας</i> , vl. <i>της</i>

Neut.

Gen. <i>τον</i>	<i>των</i> {
Dat. <i>τῷ</i> (<i>τον</i> or <i>το</i>)	<i>τοις</i> {
Accus. <i>το</i>	<i>τα</i>

All the genitives of this form are also used as Possessive Pronouns, as:

ὅς ἀδελφός μου, my brother,
ἥ κόρη των, her daughter.

The Article of the noun is not left out in Modern Greek after the demonstrative and possessive pronouns; thus they say:

αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, this man,
ὁ πατήρ του, his father, etc.

Brief mention can be made here of the Reflective pronouns which are formed in Modern Greek, by the Hellenic pronouns *έαυτοῦ* and the abridged pers. pron. as:

τοῦ έαυτοῦ μου, myself, τὸν έαυτόν μας, ourselves; purists, however, use the old Greek reflective pronouns *έμαυτοῦ*, *σαυτοῦ*, *έαυτοῦ*, *ἡμῶν*, *αὐτῶν* etc.

Exercises.

Αὐτὸς ἔγραψε καὶ ἐκεῖνη ἀνεγένωσκε. Ήμεῖς παιζομεν, ἐνῷ σεῖς ψάλλετε. Σὺ μὲν ἔδωκες τὸν πέλον μου καὶ ἔγαλ τὸν ἐφύρεσα. Θὰ σοῦ δώσω τὰ βιβλία των. Τὸν εἶδες; Αὐτὸν ὅχι, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀδελφήν του. Σὲ ύπεσχέθη νὰ μὰς ἐπικεφθῆ σήμερον. Αὐτοὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι η ἐκεῖνοι

τὰ παιδία τὸν ἐκτύπωσαν. Ο πατήρ μου καὶ η μήτηρ σου εἶνε ἀδελφοί. Αὐτὸς θέλει νὰ μὲ ίδη, ἀλλ ἐκεῖνος τὸν ἔμποδίζει. Ο ἐγωϊστὴς ἀγαπᾷ μόνον τὸν ἑαυτόν του.

ἔγραψε, wrote, was writing. οὐχι, not.

ἀνεγίνωσκε, read, was reading. ὑπεσχέθη, he promised.

παίζομεν, to play. νὰ ἐπισκεφθῇ, to visit.

ἐνῷ, whilst. ἐκτύπωσαν, struck.

ψύλλετε, sings. θέλει, will, wishes.

ἔδωκες, gavest. νὰ . . ίδῃ, see.

ἔφρεσσα, put it on. ἔμποδίζει, prevents him

θὰ δώσω, I shall give. ο ἐγωϊστής, the egotist.

εἶδες; did you see? ἀγαπᾷ, loves.

μόνον, only.

This girl sung that song to me. I saw him in his room. He wanted to send my book to thee. They gave water to that woman and she gave them bread,

You have visited us, and we shall visit you. He said this to me, and desired me to tell it to you.

Do you want to speak to me? I shall expect you. These children and those girls have seen you. That stick belongs to this gentleman. She looks at herself in the glass.

sung, ἔψαλλε. desired, παρεκάλεσε.

the song, τὸ ᾄσμα. to say, νὰ . . εἴπω.

I saw, εἶδον. will you, θέλετε.

the room, τὸ δωμάτιον. speak, νὰ . . δηλήσητε.

he wanted, ήθελε.

I shall expect, θὰ . . περιμείνω.

to send, νὰ στείλη.

have seen, εἶδον.

they gave, ἔδωκαν εἰς (with

Accus.)

she gave, αὐτῇ . . ἔδωκε.

the bread, ὁ ἄρτος.

have visited, ἐπεσκέφθητε.

shall visit, θὰ ἐπισκεφθῶμεν.

he said, εἶπε.

belongs, ἀνήκει εἰς.

looks, κυττάζει.

in, εἰς.

the glass, ὁ καθρέπτης.

21.

Possessive Pronouns.

<i>μου</i> , mine	<i>μας</i> , our
<i>σου</i> , thine	<i>σας</i> , your
<i>του</i> , his	<i>τους, ταις, τα</i>
<i>της</i> , her	their. or <i>του</i>

If an emphasis is to be laid on this Pronoun it is strengthened by *ἐδικός* or *ἰδικός*, *δικός*, *ἐδική*, *ἐδικόν*. —

It can also be used without a noun, and is thus declined;

mine	—	thine	—	his
Masc.		Fem.		Neut.

Singular.

N. ὁ ἐδικός μου*)	ἡ ἐδική σου	τὸ ἐδικόν του
G. τοῦ ἐδικοῦ μου	τῆς ἐδικῆς σου	τοῦ ἐδικοῦ του
A. τὸν ἐδικόν μου	τὴν ἐδικήν σου	τὸ ἐδικόν του

Plural.

N. οἱ ἐδικοί μου	αἱ ἐδικαῖς σου	τὰ ἐδικά του
G. τῶν ἐδικῶν μου	τῶν ἐδικῶν σου	τῶν ἐδικῶν του
A. τοὺς ἐδικούς μου	τὰς ἐδικάς σου	τὰ ἐδικά του

The Plural, it is ours, yours, theirs, would be expressed by *τὸ ἐδικόν μας*, *τὸ ἐδικόν σας*, *τὸ ἐδικόν των*.

In the higher style the Hellenic *ξμός*, *σός*, *ἡμέτερος*, *ὑμέτερος* etc. are still in use.

Exercises.

Ο πῦλος εἶνε ἴδικός σου, ἀλλὰ τὸ φόρεμα εἶνε ἴδικόν μας. Αἱ ἴδιαι της πράξεις ἥσαν καλαί, καὶ αἱ ἴδιαι μου κακαί. Τίνος εἶνε ὁ οἶκος; εἶνε ἴδικός μου. Ο θεῖος του συγκατανεύει, ἐνῷ ὁ ἴδικός μου ἀρνεῖται. Τὰ δωμάτιά μας εἶνε ὅμοια μὲ τὰ ἴδικά των.

ἡ πρᾶξις, the action.

συγκατανεύει, consents.

κακός, bad.

ἐνῷ, whilst.

τίνος, whose?

ἀρνεῖται, refuses.

ὁ θεῖος, the uncle.

ὅμοια, similar.

That is mine and that is yours. What thy brother desires, mine also wishes. My place was the best, thine

* It is spelt also *Ιδικός μου* from ancient *ἴδιος*.

was not bad either. His father is rich, but mine is richer, and yours is the richest of all three. Our flowers are fragrant, but yours are beautiful.

what, ὅτι. of all three, καὶ τῶν τριῶν.
desires, wishes, θέλει. the flower, τὸ ἄνθος.
also, καὶ. fragrant, εὐάρδης.
the place, ἡ θέσις.

22.

Interrogative and Relative Pronouns.

The Modern Greek language has two Interrogative Pronouns:

- 1) *τίς, τί* (who, what?) used in the written language, and
- 2) *ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον* (which, who?) which is now most in use; the last follows the first and third declension, the former is thus declined:

Masc. and Fem.	
Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>τίς</i>	<i>τίνες</i>
Gen. <i>τίνος</i>	<i>τίνων</i>
Dat. <i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίσι</i>
Accus. <i>τίνα</i>	<i>τίνας</i> .

Neut.	
Nom. <i>τί</i>	<i>τίνα</i>
Gen. <i>τίνος</i>	<i>τίνων</i>
Dat. <i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίσι</i>
Accus. <i>τί</i>	<i>τίνα.</i>

The Neuter *τί*, expresses also "which one?" "what kind of?" as:

τί ἄνθρωπος εἶνε αὐτός; what kind of a man is he?

The Pronoun *ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον* is in the spoken language also *ποιός, ποιά, ποιόν*.

The Interrogative Pronoun *πόσος, πόση, πόσον* is declined quite regularly, it means, *how much, how many, (large, long, wide, etc.)* as: *πόσα βιβλία ἔχεις;* how many books hast thou?

The Relative Pronoun *ὁ ὅποῖος, ἥ, ὅν* is regularly declined thus:

Singular.

N. ὁ ὄποῖς	ἡ ὄποία	τὸ ὄποῖον
G. τοῦ ὄποίου	τῆς ὄποίας	τοῦ ὄποίου
D. εἰς τὸν ὄποῖον	εἰς τὴν ὄποίαν	εἰς τὸ ὄποῖον
A. τὸν ὄποῖον	τὴν ὄποίαν	τὸ ὄποῖον

Plural.

N. οἱ ὄποῖοι	αἱ ὄποῖαι	τὰ ὄποῖα
G. τῶν ὄποίων	τῶν ὄποίων	τῶν ὄποίων
D. εἰς τὸν ὄποίους	εἰς τὰς ὄποίας	εἰς τὰ ὄποῖα
A. τὸν ὄποίους	τὰς ὄποίας	τὰ ὄποῖα

and ὅ, ἥ, ὅ and ὄστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, are declined thus:

Masc.

Sing.

Nom. ὅς	ὄστις	οἵ	οἵτινες
Gen. οὗ	οὔτινος	ῳν	ῳτινῶν
Dat. ὧ	ῳτινι	οἵς	οἵστισι
Accus. ὅν	ὄντινα	οὕς	οὔστινας.

Plur.

Nom. ἥ	ἥτις	αἱ	αἵτινες
Gen. ἥς	ἥστινος	ῳν	ῳτινῶν
Dat. ἥ	ἥτινι	οἵς	οἵστισι
Accus. ἥν	ἥντινα	ἄς	ἄστινας.

Fem.

Nom. ἥ	ἥτις	αἱ	αἵτινες
Gen. ἥς	ἥστινος	ῳν	ῳτινῶν
Dat. ἥ	ἥτινι	οἵς	οἵστισι
Accus. ἥν	ἥντινα	ἄς	ἄστινας.

Neut.

Nom. ὁ	ὅτι	ἄ	ἄτινα
Gen. οὗ	οὔτινος	ῳν	ῳτινῶν
Dat. ὧ	ῳτινι	οἵς	οἵστισι
Accus. ὅν	ὄτινα	ἄς	ἄστινας.

The Hellenic ὄσπερ, ἥπερ, ὄπερ is also sometimes used in the higher style, it is declined like ὅς, ἥ, ὅ.

The people almost always use the Particle ποῦ or ὄποῦ for all cases of the relative Pronoun, as: ὁ ἀνθρώπος, ποῦ εἶδα, the man, whom I saw; τὰ παιδιά, ποῦ τρέχουν, the children, who walk.

Exercises.

Τὸ βιβλίον, ὄπερ ἀναγινώσκεις, εἶνε ἡ γραμματική, τὴν ὄποίαν σὲ ἔδωκε. Ο κύριος, ὄστις ἀνεχώρησεν, εἶνε

οἱ ἰατρὸς, μὲ τον ὅποιον χθὲς ὥμιλησα. Ἡ κυρία, ἡτις ἔχόρευεν, εἶνε ἐκείνη, τῆς ὅποιας τὴν κόρην ἐνυμφεύθη ὁ ἔξαδελφός σου. Ποῖος ἔρχεται; τίς σὲ τὸ εἶπε; Τί βιβλία ἔχεις; Τίνος εἶνε αὐτὸ τὸ φόρεμα; Τίνος ὥμιλησες; Μὲ ποῖον ἐπῆγες περίπατον; Πόσοι ἀνθρώποι ἐφονεύθησαν; Πόσον εἶνε τὸ ταξείδιον μέχρι Λονδίνου;

ἀναγινώσκεις, thou art reading.

ἔδωκα, I . . . have given.

ὁ κύριος, the gentleman.

ἀνεχώρησε, gone away.

οἱ ἰατρὸς, the physician.

μὲ, with.

χθὲς, yesterday.

ὥμιλησα, I spoke.

ἡ κυρία, the lady.

ἔχόρευε, dancing.

ἐνυμφεύθη, married.

οἱ ἔξαδελφος, the cousin.

ἔρχεται, coming.

εἶπε, said.

ἔχεις, hast thou?

ὥμιλησες, hast thou spoken?

ἐπῆγες περίπατον, hast thou taken a walk?

ἐφονεύθησαν, were killed.

τὸ ταξείδιον, the journey.

μέχρι, to.

What kind of a man is he? He is a teacher, whose name we do not know. The lady who takes a walk, and the girl who is sitting down, are sisters. Whom hast thou met? The lady whom I accompanied, is the aunt of the young lady whom thou sawest. What kind of dresses have we? That which you do not believe, is news, which I heard yesterday. To whom does this house belong? To that tall banker who saluted us. How large is his fortune?

the teacher, οἱ διδάσκαλος.

the name, τὸ ὄνομα.

we do not know, δὲν . . . γνω-
ρίζομεν.

takes a walk, περιπατεῖ.

is sitting down, κάθηται.

the sister, ἡ ἀδελφή.

hast thou met, ἀπήντησες
(with Accus.).

I accompanied, ἐσυνάδευον.
the aunt, ἡ θεία.

the young lady, ἡ δεσποινίς.

thou sawest, εἶδες.

have we, ἔχομεν.

you do not believe, δὲν πι-
στεύετε.

news, εἰδήσις.

heard, ἔμαθον.

belongs, ἀνήκει.

the banker, οἱ τραπεζίτης.

saluted, ἔχαιρέτισε.

the fortune, ἡ περιουσία.

Indefinite Pronouns.

Tis, ti (one, any one, some one); it also replaces the indefinite article. This Pronoun is thus declined:

Masc. and Fem.

Sing.

Nom.	<i>τις</i>
Gen.	<i>τινός</i>
Dat.	<i>τινί</i>
Accus.	<i>τι</i>

Plur.

<i>τινές</i>
<i>τινῶν</i>
<i>τισί</i>
<i>τινές.</i>

Neut.

Nom.	<i>τίνε</i>
Gen.	<i>τινός</i>
Dat.	<i>τινί</i>
Accus.	<i>τί</i>

Eis, μία, ἔν (vl. *ἔνας, μία, ἔνα*), one, a, a one, in reality a numeral, is also only used in the spoken language.

Kareis, καρμία, καρέν, is declined after *eis, μία, ἔν* only used in conversation and means „somebody, as well as nobody“, as: *εἶδες καρένα*, didst thou see somebody? *ποῖος κτυπᾷ; καρείς*, who knocks? nobody. The last is replaced in the higher style by:

Oὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν which also follows the declension of *eis, μία, ἔν*.

Kāpouios, κάποια, κάποιον (any one) belongs to the spoken language.

Μερικοί, μερικά, μερικά (some, a pair).

Αμφότεροι, αι, α (commonly: *καὶ οἱ δύο, καὶ εἰ δύο, καὶ τὰ δύο*), both.

Εκάτερος, αι ον (each one) is only used in writing.

Kathreis, καθεμία, καθέν (vl. *καθένας, καθεμία, καθένα*, and *κάθητε* not decl.), every one.

Εκαστος, η, ον, every one, every body.

Άλλος, η, ο, other, others.

Όλος, η, ον (and in the higher style the Hellenic *πᾶς*,

πᾶσα, πᾶν), all entire.

Mónos, η, ον, alone, self. United with the personal pronoun, placed after the Nominative and before the Genitive, its meaning is „self“, as *ἐγώ μόνος*, I myself, *μόνη της*, she herself.

‘Ο *ἴδιος*, ή *ἴδια*, τὸ *ἴδιον* (the same), after the person pronoun; it also means “self” like *μόνος*; as: ἐμὲ τὸν *ἴδιον*.

‘Οστις, ητις, ὅτι (who, what); ὅστις, ητις, ὅτι καὶ ἄν (vl. ὁποῖος, ὁποῖα, ὁποῖον καὶ ἄν), (whoever, whosoever).

Τόσος, *τόση*, *τόσον*, so much, so great, etc.

‘Οσος, *ὅση*, *ὅσον*, is used when following a comparison expressed by *τόσος*, *η*, *ον* as: *τόσοι* ἀνθρώποι, *ὅσαι* οἰκίαι, as many men as houses. But if *ἄλοι*, *αἱ*, *αἱ* is placed in the antecedent, the *ὅσος* which forms the conclusion must be looked upon as a relative pronoun as: *ἄλοι*, *ὅσοι* ησαν ἐπεῖ, all those, who were there. In such cases *ἄλος* may even be omitted as: *ὅσοι* τὸν εἶδαν, all who have seen him.

Κάμποσος, *κάμποση*, *κάμποσον* (many, some, a good many, several) as: ητον *κάμποσος* κόσμος, there were a good many people; δὸς μὲ *κάμποσα* βιβλία, give me some books.

Τοιοῦτος, *τοιαῦτη*, *τοιοῦτο* (vl. *τέτοιος*, *τετοία*, *τέτοιο*), declined like the demonst. Pron. *οὗτος* (such, such a one).

‘Ο, ή, τὸ δεῖνας (this one and that one) generally not declined, but used in the Nom. Sing. Masc. ὁ δεῖνας, and in the Gen. Sing. of all 3 persons: *τοῦ*, *τῆς* δεῖνος.

‘Ο τάδε (and *τάδες*), ή *τάδε*, τὸ *τάδε*, has the same meaning as ὁ δεῖνας, and is not declined. The people sometimes use both in the same sentence as: ὁ δεῖνας καὶ ὁ τάδες.

Κάτι τι, κάτι, something.

Τίποτε (vl. *τίποτα*, *τίποτες*), anything, something, nothing, as: θέλεις *τίποτε*; do you want anything? *τί θέλεις*; *τίποτε*, what does thou want? nothing.

Exercises.

‘Ο, τε θέλει *ἔκαστος*, τὸ θέλονν ὄλοι. Τοιαῦτα φρονήματα ἔχουν ἀμφότεροι. Ο δεῖνας ἀνθρώπος μὲ εἰπε κάτι τι. Μερικοὶ καταφρονοῦν τὰ πλούτη, οὐδεὶς ὅμως τὴν δόξαν. *Οστις καὶ ἀν ἥνε, καλῶς ἡλθεν. Άν *ἔλθη* κανεὶς, εἰπέ τον νὰ *ἔμβῃ*. Γυνή τις μὲ ἀπήντησε. Στρατιῶται τινες *ἔφονεύθησαν*.

θέλει, will, wishes.

ἡ δόξα, the honour, glory.

θέλονν, wish.

καλῶς ἡλθεν, he is welcome.

φρονήματα, opinions.

ἀν *ἔλθη*, if . . should come.

ἔχουν, entertain.

εἰπε, told (me).

οὐδεὶς, despise.

εἰπέ τον νὰ *ἔμβῃ*, let him in.

τὰ πλούτη, the riches.

ἀπήντησε, met.

ο στρατιώτης, the soldier.

All the girls who were there, danced very prettily. Such a book may be recommended to any one. Some books are new, and others are old. Have you said anything? However many there may be, yet they are not enough. Somebody asked after him. I shall go myself. Every one must do his best.

there, *ἐκεῖ*.

danced, *ἔχόρενον*.

very prettily, *ώραιότατα*.

may be recommended, *εἰνε εἰς*

.. (with the Accus.) *άξιο-*
σύστατον.

new, *νέα*.

old, *παλαιά*.

have you said, *εἴπατε*.

However may .. enough, *ἐν-*
τούτοις δὲν ἀρκοῦν.

asked after him, *τὸν ἐζήτησε*.

I shall go, *ὢτα ὑπάγω*.

must, *ὁφείλει*.

do his best, *νὰ κάμη τὸ πατέ*
δύναμεν.

* A Key to the Exercises in this Grammar has been published and can be obtained of Messrs. Franz Thimm & Co., Foreign Publishers, 24, Brook Street, London, W., price 1s. 6d.

SECOND COURSE.

1.

The Verb.

The Modern Greek Verbs are either Paroxytona, when they have the accent on the last syllable but one of their Present (*λύω*) or Contracta when they contract this syllable with the termination, and receive the circumflex on this termination (*τιμάω -ώ*).

The Infinitive is only used in writing, in common conversation it is expressed by the participles *νά* and *ότι*.

The Modern Greek Verbs are conjugated without the Personal Pronouns, which are only added when an emphasis is to be laid upon them, or when two or more persons are to be distinguished as: *δύω θά τὸ ξάμω*, I shall do it (c'est moi qui le ferai); *αὐτὸς θέλει, σὺ δύως δὲν θέλεις*, he will, but thou wilt not.

2.

Conjugation of the Verbs.

λύω (I solve).

I. Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.

λύω

λύεις

λύει

Plur.

λύομεν (vl. *λύονμε[ν]*)

λύετε

λύουσι (commonly *λύουν*, vl.
λύοννε)

Imperfect.

Sing.

ἔλνον (vl. ἔλναν)
ἔλνες
ἔλνε

Plur.

ἔλνομεν (vl. -αμεν)
ἔλνετε (vl. -ατε)
ἔλνον (vl. -αν)

First Future.

θὰ λύω
θὰ λύῃς
θὰ λύῃ

θὰ λύωμεν (vl. -με)
θὰ λύετε
θὰ λύωσε (com. -ουν)

or

θέλω λύει
θέλεις λύει
θέλει λύει

θέλομεν λύει
θέλετε λύει
θέλουσι (-ουν) λύει

Second Future.

θὰ λύσω
θὰ λύσῃς
θὰ λύσῃ

θὰ λύσωμεν (vl. -με)
θὰ λύσητε
θὰ λύσωσε (com. -ουν)

or

θέλω λύσει
θέλεις λύσει
θέλει λύσει

θέλομεν λύσει
θέλετε λύσει
θέλουσι (com. -ουν) λύσει

Aorist.

ἔλνσα
ἔλνσες
ἔλνσε

ἔλνσαμεν
ἔλνσατε (-ετε)
ἔλνσαν

Perfect.

ἔχω λύσει
ἔχεις λύσει
ἔχει λύσει

ἔχομεν λύσει
ἔχετε λύσει
ἔχουσι (-ουν) λύσει

Pluperfect.

εἴχον (α) λύσει
εἴχεις λύσει
εἴχει λύσει

εἴχομεν (vl. -αμεν, -αμε) λύσει
εἴχετε (vl. -ατε) λύσει
εἴχον (vl. -αν) λύσει

Conditional.

Present and Imperfect.

θὰ ἔλνον (vl. -α)
θὰ ἔλνες
θὰ ἔλνε

θὰ ἔλνομεν (vl. -αμεν, -αμε)
θὰ ἔλνετε (vl. -ατε)
θὰ ἔλνον (vl. -αν)

Sing.

ἢθελον λύει
ἢθελες λύει
ἢθελε λύει

Plur.

or

ἢθέλομεν λύει
ἢθέλετε λύει
ἢθελον λύει

and Aorist.

ἢθελον λύσει
ἢθελες λύσει
ἢθελε λύσει

ἢθέλομεν λύσει
ἢθέλετε λύσει
ἢθελον λύσει

Pluperfect.

Ὄλε εἶχον λύσει
Ὄλε εἶχες λύσει
Ὄλε εἶχε λύσει

Ὄλε εἴχομεν λύσει
Ὄλε εἴχετε λύσει
Ὄλε εἴχον λύσει

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

νὰ λύω
νὰ λύῃς
νὰ λύῃ

νὰ λύωμεν (vl. -ουμεν, ουμε)
νὰ λύητε (com. -ετε)
νὰ λύωσι (com. -ουν)

Aorist.

νὰ λύσω
νὰ λύσῃς
νὰ λύσῃ

νὰ λύσωμεν (vl. -ουμεν, ουμε)
νὰ λύσητε (com. -ετε)
νὰ λύσωσι (com. -ουν)

Imperative Mood.

Present.

λύε
ἀς λύῃ

λύετε
ἀς λύωσι (com. -ουν)

Aorist.

λύσε (higher style λύσον)
ἀς λύσῃ

λύσατε (com. λύσετε vl. λύστε)
ἀς λύσωσι (com. -ουν)

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

λύειν (com. for the compound tenses λύει)

Future.

λύσειν (com. for the compound tenses λύσει)

Vlachos, Modern Greek Grammar.

Participle.

Present.

Sing.

M. λύων
F. λύουσα
N. λύον

λύοντος
λυούσης
λύοντος

Plur.

vl. λύωντας, not
decl.

Future (high style).

M. λύσων
F. λύσουσα
N. λύσον

λύσοντος
λυσούσης
λύσοντος

Aorist (high style).

M. λύσας
F. λύσασα
N. λύσαν

λύσαντος
λυσάσης
λύσαντος

II. Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

λύομαι
λύεσαι
λύεται

λύόμεθα (vl. λυόμαστε)
λύεσθε (vl. λύεστε)
λύονται (vl. λύουνται)

Imperfect.

ἐλύόμην (vl. ἐλύονυμονν)
ἐλύεσο (vl. ἐλύονσονν)
ἐλύετο (vl. ἐλύοννται)

ἐλύόμεθα (vl. ἐλυούμασθε)
ἐλύεσθε (vl. ἐλυούσασθε and
ἐλύονοσθαν)
ἐλύοντο (vl. ἐλύοννται)

First Future.

θὰ λύωμαι
θὰ λύεσαι
θὰ λύεται

θὰ λυώμεθα (vl. λυώμαστε)
θὰ λύεσθε (vl. λύεστε)
θὰ λύονται (vl. λύουνται)

or

θέλω λύεσθαι
θέλεις λύεσθαι
θέλει λύεσθαι

θέλομεν λύεσθαι
θέλετε λύεσθαι
θέλουν λύεσθαι

Second Future.

θὰ λυθῶ
θὰ λυθῆς
θὰ λυθῇ

θὰ λυθῶμεν (vl. -οῦμε)
θὰ λυθῆτε
θὰ λυθῶσι (com. -οῦν)

Sing.

Plur.

or

θέλω λυθῆ	θέλομεν λυθῆ
θέλεις λυθῆ	θέλετε λυθῆ
θέλει λυθῆ	θέλουσι (ουν) λυθῆ

Aorist.

ἐλύθην (vl. [ɛ]λύθηνα)	ἐλύθημεν (vl. [ɛ]λύθημεν)
ἐλύθης (vl. [ɛ]λύθηκες)	ἐλύθητε (vl. [ɛ]λύθηκατε,-ετε)
ἐλύθη (vl. [ɛ]λύθηκε)	ἐλύθησαν (vl. [ɛ]λύθηκαν)

Perfect.

ἔχω λυθῆ	ἔχομεν λυθῆ
ἔχεις λυθῆ	ἔχετε λυθῆ
ἔχει λυθῆ	ἔχουσι (-ουν) λυθῆ

Pluperfect.

εἶχον λυθῆ	εἶχομεν λυθῆ
εἶχες λυθῆ	εἶχετε λυθῆ
εἶχε λυθῆ	εἶχον λυθῆ

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

θὰ ἐλνόμηνη, etc. like the Imperfect of the Indicative.

or

ἢθελον λύεσθαι	ἢθέλομεν λύεσθαι
ἢθελες λύεσθαι	ἢθέλετε λύεσθαι
ἢθελε λύεσθαι	ἢθελον λύεσθαι

Aorist.

ἢθελον λυθῆ	ἢθέλομεν λυθῆ
ἢθελες λυθῆ	ἢθέλετε λυθῆ
ἢθελε λυθῆ	ἢθελον λυθῆ

Pluperfect.

θὰ εἶχον λυθῆ	θὰ εἶχομεν λυθῆ
θὰ εἶχες λυθῆ	θὰ εἶχετε λυθῆ
θὰ εἶχε λυθῆ	θὰ εἶχον λυθῆ

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

νὰ λύωμαι	νὰ λύμεθαι (vl. -ουμαστε)
νὲ λύησαι (com. -εσαι)	νὲ λύησθε (com. -εσθε)
νὲ λύηται (com. -εται)	νὲ λύωνται (vl. -ουγται)

4*

Aorist.

Sing.

νὰ λυθῶ
νὰ λυθῆσ
νὰ λυθῇ

Plur.

νὰ λυθῶμεν (vl. -οῦμεν, οῦμε)
νὰ λυθῆτε
νὰ λυθῶσι (vl. -οῦν)

Imperative Mood.

Present.

λύον

ἀς λύηται (com. -εται)

λύεσθε

ἀς λύωνται

Aorist.

λύσον (high style λύθητι)

ἀς λυθῇ (high style λυθήτω)

λυθῆτε

ἀς λυθῶσι (com. -οῦν, high
style λυθήτωσαν)

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

λύεσθαι

Aorist.

λυθῆναι (com. λυθῇ, for the compound tenses)

Participle.

Present.

M. λυόμενος

F. λυομένη

N. λυόμενον

λυομένου

λυομένης

λυομένου

Future (high style).

M. λυθησόμενος

F. λυθησομένη

N. λυθησόμενον

λυθησομένου

λυθησομένης

λυθησομένου

Aorist.

M. λυθεῖς

F. λυθεῖσαι

N. λυθέν

λυθέντος

λυθείσης

λυθέντος

Perfect.

M. λελυμένος (vl. λυμένος)

F. λελυμένη (vl. λυμένη)

N. λελυμένον (vl. λυμένον)

λελυμένου

λελυμένης

λελυμένου

3.

Contracted Verbs.

There are three classes of these verbs consequent upon the radical vowels α , ϵ or o . Every one of these vowels is contracted with the termination into ω , so that there are three classes, namely those in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$ — $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$ and $\acute{o}\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$ (this last one belongs to the higher style).

The Verb $\tauιμά\omega$, - $\tilde{\omega}$ — I honour.

I. Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
$\tauιμά\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$	$\tauιμά\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$ μεν (vl. - $\tilde{o}\mu\epsilon$)
$\tauιμά\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ - $\tilde{\epsilon}\varsigma$	$\tauιμά\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ - $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon$
$\tauιμά\epsilon\iota$ - $\tilde{\epsilon}$	$\tauιμά\omega\sigma\iota$ - $\tilde{\omega}\sigma\iota$ (vl. $\tilde{o}\nu\sigma$)

Imperfect.

$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\omega$ - $\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$ μεν
$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon\varsigma$ - $\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon\varsigma$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$
$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\epsilon$ - α	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha\omega$ - $\omega\nu$

Vulgar form of the Imperfect.

$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\tilde{\sigma}\alpha$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\tilde{\sigma}\alpha$ μεν
$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\tilde{\sigma}\epsilon\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\tilde{\sigma}\epsilon\varsigma$ τε
$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\tilde{\sigma}\epsilon$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\tilde{\sigma}\epsilon$ αν

First Future.

$\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ $\tau\mu\tilde{\omega}$ etc. as the Present.

or

$\vartheta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$
 $\vartheta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ etc. $\tau\mu\tilde{\omega}$

Second Future.

$\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ $\tau\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$
 $\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ $\tau\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\gamma\varsigma$ etc.

as $\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ λύσω etc.

or

$\vartheta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$
 $\vartheta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ etc. $\tau\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\iota$

Aorist.

ἐτίμησα
ἐτίμησες etc.

as ἐλυσα etc.

Perfect.

ἔχω
ἔχεις etc. τιμήσει

Pluperfect.

ἔτιχον
ἔτιχες etc. τιμήσει

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

θὰ ἐτίμων
θὰ ἐτίμας etc.

as the Indicative Imperfect.
or

ἠθέλον
ἠθέλεις etc. τιμᾶ

Aorist and Future.

ἠθέλον
ἠθέλεις etc. τιμήσει

Pluperfect.

θὰ εἶχον
θὰ εἶχες etc. τιμήσει

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

νὰ τιμάω-ῶ

νὰ τιμάωμεν-ῶμεν (vl. -οῦμε
[v])

νὰ τιμάης-ῆς

νὰ τιμάητε-ῆτε

νὰ τιμάῃ-ῆ

νὰ τιμάωσι-ῶσι (com. οῦν)

Aorist.

νὰ τιμήσω

νὰ τιμήσῃς etc.

as νὰ λύσω etc.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

τιμάε-α

τιμάετε-ῆτε

ἀς τιμάῃ-ῆ

ἀς τιμάωσι-ῶσι (com. -οῦν)

Aorist.

Sing.	Plur.
$\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma\varepsilon$ (high. st. - $\eta\sigma\sigma\nu$)	$\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma\alpha\tau\varepsilon$ (com. - $\eta\sigma\epsilon\tau\varepsilon$, vl. - $\tilde{\eta}\sigma\tau\varepsilon$)
ἀς $\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma\eta$	ἀς $\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma\omega\sigma\nu$ (com. $o\nu\nu$)

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\iota\omega\tilde{\nu}$ (com. for the compound tenses $\tau\imath\mu\tilde{\omega}$)

Future.

$\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma e\iota\omega$ (com. for the compound tenses $\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma e\iota$)

Participle.

Present.

M. $\tau\imath\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu$, - $\tilde{\omega}n\tau o\varsigma$
 F. $\tau\imath\mu\tilde{\omega}\sigma\alpha$, - $\tilde{\omega}s\eta\varsigma$
 N. $\tau\imath\mu\tilde{\omega}\nu$, - $\tilde{\omega}n\tau o\varsigma$

Future.

$\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma\omega\nu$ etc.

Aorist.

$\tau\imath\mu\eta\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ etc.

II. Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\mu\alpha i$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha i$	$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$
$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\sigma\alpha i$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\alpha i$	$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\sigma\theta\epsilon$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\theta\epsilon$
$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\tau\alpha i$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\alpha i$	$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\eta\tau\alpha i$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\eta\tau\alpha i$

Vulgar Present.

$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\mu\alpha i$ ($\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha i$)	$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\mu\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon$
$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\sigma\alpha i$	$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\sigma\theta\epsilon$ (- $\sigma\tau\epsilon$)
$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\tau\alpha i$	$\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\eta\tau\alpha i$

Imperfect.

$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\mu\eta\eta$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\eta\eta$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$
$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\sigma\alpha o$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\alpha o$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\sigma\theta\epsilon$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\theta\epsilon$
$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}e\tau\alpha o$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\tau\alpha o$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\imath\mu\acute{\alpha}o\eta\tau\alpha o$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\eta\tau\alpha o$

Vulgar Imperfect

Sing.

[ξ]τιμούμονν
[ξ]τιμούσονν
[ξ]τιμοῦνταν

Plur.

[ξ]τιμούμαστε
[ξ]τιμεστε (-οῦσθε)
[ξ]τιμοῦνταν

First Future.

ἢ τιμῶμαι (v.l. ἢ τιμοῦμαι), etc. as the Present
or

Ὥελω

Ὥελεις etc. τιμᾶσθαι

Second Future.

ἢ τιμηθῶ

ἢ τιμηθῆσις etc. as ἢ λυθῶ, etc.
or

Ὥελω

Ὥελεις etc. τιμηθῆ

Aorist.

ἐτιμήθην

ἐτιμήθησις etc. as ἐλύθην, etc.

Perfect.

ἔχω

ἔχεις etc. τιμηθῆ

Pluperfect

εἶχον

εἶχες etc. τιμηθῆ

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

ἢ ἐτιμώμην

ἢ ἐτιμᾶσσο, etc. as the Indicative Imperfect
or

ἢ θελον

ἢ θελεις, etc. τιμᾶσθαι

Future and Aorist.

ἢ θελον

ἢ θελεις, etc. τιμηθῆ

Pluperfect.

ἢ εἶχον

ἢ εἶχες, etc. τιμηθῆ

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.

νὰ τιμωμαι-ῶμαι
νὰ τιμάησαι-ᾶσαι
νὰ τιμάηται-ᾶται

Plur.

νὰ τιμαώμεθαι-ώμεθαι
νὰ τιμάησθε-ᾶσθε
νὰ τιμάωνται-ῶνται

Vulgar Present.

νὰ τιμοῦμαι
νὰ τιμέσαι as the Indicative

Aorist.

νὰ τιμῆθω
νὰ τιμῆθῆς, etc. as νὰ λυθῶ.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

τιμοῦ (vl. τιμοῦ) τιμᾶσθε (vl. -ιέσθε)
ἄς τιμᾶται (vl. -ιέται) ἄς τιμῶνται (vl. -ιοῦνται)

Aorist.

τιμήσου (high st. τιμήθητι) τιμηθῆτε
ἄς τιμηθῆ ἄς τιμηθῶσι (com. -οῦν).

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

τιμάεσθαι-ᾶσθαι

Aorist.

τιμηθῆναι (com. for the compound tenses τιμηθῆ).

Participle.

Present.

τιμώμενος	τιμωμένου
τιμωμένη	τιμωμένης
τιμώμενον	τιμωμένουν

Aorist.

τιμηθείς	τιμηθέντος
τιμηθεῖσαι	τιμηθείσης
τιμηθέν	τιμηθέντος

Perfect.

τετιμημένος (com. τιμημένος), etc.

4.

The Verb *ζητέω-ῶ* (I seek)

I. Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.

Plur.

ζητέω-ῶ
ζητέεις-εῖς
ζητέει-εῖ

ζητέομεν-οῦμεν
ζητέετε-εῖτε
ζητέουσι-οῦσι (com. -οῦν)

Imperfect.

ἐζήτεον-ουν
ἐζήτεες-εῖς
ἐζήτεε-εῖ

ἐζητέομεν-οῦμεν
ἐζητέετε-εῖτε
ἐζητέον-ουν

Vulgar Imperfect.

ἐζητοῦσα
ἐζητοῦσες like *ἐτιμοῦσα*

First Future.

θὰ ζητέω-ῶ

θὰ ζητέωμεν-ῶμεν (com.
-οῦμεν)

θὰ ζητέης-ῆς
θὰ ζητέη-ῆ

θὰ ζητέητε-ῆτε
θὰ ζητέωσι-ῶσι (com. -οῦν)

or

θέλω

θέλεις, etc. ζητεῖ

Second Future.

θὰ ζητήσω

θὰ ζητήσῃς, etc. as θὰ λύσω
or

θέλω

θέλεις, etc. ζητήσει

Aorist.

ἐζήτησα

ἐζήτησες, etc. as ἔλυσα

Perfect.

ἔχω

ἔχεις, etc. ζητήσει

Pluperfect.

εἶχον

εἶχες, etc. ζητήσει

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

θὰ ἔγινον

θὰ ἔγέτεις, etc. as ἔγινον

or

ἢθελον

ἢθελεσ, etc. ζητεῖ

Future and Aorist.

ἢθελον

ἢθελεσ, etc. ζητήσει

Pluperfect.

θὰ εἶχον

θὰ εἶχεσ, etc. ζητήσει.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.

νὰ ζητέω-ῶ

Plur.

νὰ ζητέωμεν-ῶμεν (com.
-οῦμεν)

νὰ ζητέης-ῆς

νὰ ζητέητε-ῆτε

νὰ ζητέη-ῆ

νὰ ζητέωσι-ῶσι (com. -οῦν)

Aorist.

νὰ ζητήσω

νὰ ζητήσης, etc. as νὰ λύσω.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ζήτεε-ει (vl. ζήτω)

ἢς ζητέη-ῆ

ζητέέτε-εῖτε

ἢς ζητέωσι-ῶσι (com. -οῦν)

Aorist.

ζήτησε (high style ζήτησον), etc. as λύσε.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

ζητέειν-εῖν (com. for the compound tenses ζητεῖ)

Future.

ζητήσειν (com. ζητήσει).

Participle.

Present.

$\zeta\eta\tau\tilde{\omega}n$, $o\tilde{u}n\tau\alpha\varsigma$
 $\zeta\eta\tau\tilde{o}\tilde{u}s\alpha\varsigma$, $-o\tilde{u}\sigma\eta\varsigma$
 $\zeta\eta\tau\tilde{o}n\tilde{u}$, $-o\tilde{u}n\tau\alpha\varsigma$

Future.

$\zeta\eta\tau\tilde{\eta}\sigma\alpha\omega\varsigma$, etc. as $\tau\iota\mu\tilde{\eta}\sigma\alpha\omega\varsigma$

Aorist.

$\zeta\eta\tau\tilde{\eta}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, etc. as $\tau\iota\mu\tilde{\eta}\sigma\alpha\varsigma$.

II. Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
$\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\tilde{o}\mu\alpha\iota$ - $o\tilde{u}\mu\alpha\iota$	$\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\tilde{o}\mu\epsilon\tilde{\theta}\alpha$ - $o\tilde{u}\mu\epsilon\tilde{\theta}\alpha$
$\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ - $e\tilde{i}\sigma\alpha\iota$	$\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\epsilon\sigma\tilde{\theta}\epsilon$ - $e\tilde{i}\sigma\tilde{\theta}\epsilon$
$\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ - $e\tilde{i}\tau\alpha\iota$	$\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ - $o\tilde{u}\eta\tau\alpha\iota$

Vulgar Present.

$\zeta\eta\tau\iota o\tilde{u}\mu\alpha\iota$ (- $i\tilde{e}\mu\alpha\iota$), etc. as $\tau\iota\mu\iota o\tilde{u}\mu\alpha\iota$

Imperfect.

$\dot{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\tilde{o}\mu\eta\iota$ - $o\tilde{u}\mu\eta\iota$	$\dot{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\tilde{o}\mu\epsilon\tilde{\theta}\alpha$ - $o\tilde{u}\mu\epsilon\tilde{\theta}\alpha$
$\dot{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\epsilon\sigma\iota$ - $e\tilde{i}\sigma\iota$	$\dot{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\epsilon\sigma\tilde{\theta}\epsilon$ - $e\tilde{i}\sigma\tilde{\theta}\epsilon$
$\dot{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\epsilon\tau\iota$ - $e\tilde{i}\tau\iota$	$\dot{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\epsilon\eta\tau\iota$ - $o\tilde{u}\eta\tau\iota$

Vulgar Imperfect.

$\dot{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\tau[i]o\tilde{u}\mu\alpha\iota$, etc. as $\dot{\epsilon}\tau\iota\mu\iota o\tilde{u}\mu\alpha\iota$

First Future.

$\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ $\zeta\eta\tau\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$ (- $\tilde{\eta}\sigma\alpha\iota$, $-\tilde{\eta}\tau\alpha\iota$, $-\tilde{\omega}\mu\epsilon\tilde{\theta}\alpha$, $-\tilde{\eta}\sigma\tilde{\theta}\epsilon$, $-\tilde{\omega}n\tau\alpha\iota$)
 or

$\vartheta\grave{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$

$\vartheta\grave{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, etc. $\zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\tilde{s}\theta\alpha\iota$

Second Future.

$\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ $\zeta\eta\tau\eta\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\omega}$

$\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ $\zeta\eta\tau\eta\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, etc. after $\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ $\tau\iota\mu\eta\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\omega}$
 or

$\vartheta\grave{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$

$\vartheta\grave{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, etc. $\zeta\eta\tau\eta\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\eta}$

Aorist.

ἔξητήθην
ἔξητήθης, etc. after ἐλύθην

Perfect.

ἔχω
ἔχεις, etc. ζητηθῆ

Pluperfect.

ἔδιχον
ἔδιχες, etc. ζητηθῆ.

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

ἢ ἔξητούμην, etc. like the Indicative Imperfect
or

ἴθελον
ἴθελες ζητεῖσθαι

Future and Aorist.

ἴθελον *
ἴθελες ζητηθῆ, etc. after οἴθελον λυθῆ

Pluperfect

ἢ εἶχον
ἢ εἶχες, etc. ζητηθῆ.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.

νὰ ζητέωμαι-ῶμαι
νὰ ζητέησαι-ῆσαι
νὰ ζητέηται-ῆται

Plur.

νὰ ζητεώμεθα-ώμεθα
νὰ ζητεησθε-ῆσθε
νὰ ζητεωνται-ῶνται

Vulgar Present.

νὰ ζητ[ι]οῦμαι (-ιέμαι), etc. as in the Indicative
Aorist.

νὰ ζητηθῶ
νὰ ζητηθῆς, etc. as νὰ λυθῶ.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ζητέου-οῦ
ἄς ζητέηται-ῆται

ζητέεσθε-εῖσθε
ἄς ζητεωνται-ῶνται (-οῦνται)

Aorist.

Sing.

ζητήσου
άς ζητηθῆ

Plur.

ζητηθῆτε
άς ζητηθῶσι (-οῦν).

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

ζητέεσθαι-εῖσθαι

Aorist.

ζητηθήναι (com. for the compound tenses ζητηθῆ).

Participle.

Present.

ζητούμενος, -ένου
ζητουμένη, -ένης
ζητούμενον, ένου

Aorist.

ό ζητηθείς, etc. as ο λυθείς etc.

Perfect.

εζητημένος, etc. (vl. ζητημένος)

The Verb *χρυσόω* -ώ (I gild).

The contracted tenses of this conjugation in *όω* -ώ all belong to the higher style, and are rarely used in literary composition; those verbs in *όω* -ώ, which have been retained in Modern Greek have been changed into paroxytona in *όνω*, and are conjugated in the regular manner. It is therefore better to pass over this purely Hellenic conjugation, which will be found in the Classical grammars.

5.

Observations on the Tenses and their formation.

1. Simple Tenses.

Present. It is the same in the Indicative and Conjunctive mood with this difference, that the latter changes the terminations *ει*, *ο*, *ον* and *ε* into *η*, *ω* and *η*.

Imperfect. The Indicat. Imperfect is formed by changing the ω of the Present in $\alpha\nu$, and for the Passive αi into $\eta\nu$ and by prefixing the augment ε if the verbs begins with a consonant. This augment is dropped when the verb begins with a vowel, but its influence is visible by the change of the vowels:

$\alpha, \varepsilon, o, \alpha\nu, \alpha i, \alpha e$ into η, η or $\varepsilon\iota, \omega, \eta\nu, \eta, \varphi$.

If the verb be composed with a preposition, the augment is placed between, and the final vowel of the preposition if there be one is dropped or it is contracted with the augment in a diphthong as:

$\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ — $\pi\alpha\rho\text{-}\varepsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$,

$\pi\rho\alpha\chi\omega\rho\tilde{\omega}$ — $\pi\rho\alpha\text{-}\varepsilon\chi\omega\rho\omega$, $\pi\rho\alpha\chi\omega\rho\omega$.

In the spoken language only the two-syllabic verbs receive the augment. Those beginning with a vowel remain unchanged.

First Future is both in the Active and Passive voice the Present with the particle $\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ (vl. $\vartheta\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}$) before it. It expresses a future continued action.

Second Future is formed by retaining the particle $\vartheta\grave{\alpha}$ at the beginning and adding to the termination $\sigma\omega$, which however is changed into $\xi\omega$ in the verbs ending in $\gamma\omega, \nu\omega, \chi\omega$ and $\zeta\omega$, those ending in $\pi\omega, \beta\omega, \varphi\omega$ and $\pi\tau\omega$ change into $\psi\omega$.

The irregular verbs ending in $\lambda\omega, \mu\omega, \nu\omega$ and $\rho\omega$, sometimes retain their radical consonant in the Future, as: $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega, \vartheta\grave{\alpha} \sigma\tau\acute{e}\lambda\lambda\omega$, others drop it ($\pi\acute{i}\nu\omega, \vartheta\grave{\alpha} \pi\acute{i}\omega$), others again supply it by σ ($\chi\acute{u}\nu\omega, \vartheta\grave{\alpha} \chi\acute{u}\sigma\omega$). The contracted verbs generally change the $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ of the Present into $\eta\sigma\omega$ in the Future, as: $\tau\acute{i}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ — $\tau\acute{i}\mu\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega, \zeta\acute{\eta}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ — $\zeta\acute{\eta}\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$.

Those Modern Greek verbs in $\acute{o}\nu\omega$ which are derived from the Hellenic verbs in $\acute{o}\omega$, form their Future in $\acute{o}\sigma\omega$ ($\chi\acute{o}\nu\sigma\acute{o}\nu\omega, \chi\acute{o}\nu\sigma\acute{o}\sigma\omega$).

The Future of the Passive voice is formed from the Active, either in $\sigma\vartheta\tilde{\omega}$ ($\gamma\acute{u}\vartheta\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega, \gamma\acute{u}\vartheta\acute{\iota}\sigma\vartheta\tilde{\omega}$) or $\vartheta\tilde{\omega}$ ($\chi\acute{u}\sigma\omega, \chi\acute{u}\vartheta\tilde{\omega}$), the Active ending in $\psi\omega$ and $\xi\omega$ form the Passive generally on $\varphi\vartheta\tilde{\omega}$ and $\chi\vartheta\tilde{\omega}$.

The Aorist is formed from the Future, as the Imperfect is formed from the Present, and ends for the Active voice in α , for the Passive in $\eta\nu$. It expresses the past and is generally used in conversation instead of the Perfect.

All persons of the Imperfect and aorist of the Indicative

mood ending in *ε* receive for euphony's sake an *ν*, if the next word begins with a vowel.

2. Compound Tenses.

Besides the simple form the two Futures are formed by the Present of the Verb *θέλω*, as:

1. F. *θέλω γράφει*, *θέλω γράφεσθαι* (= *θὰ γράφω*, *θὰ γράφωμαι*), 2. F. *θέλω γράψει*, *θέλω γραφθῆ* (= *θὰ γράψω*, *θὰ γραφθῶ*).

The Present and Imperfect of the Verb *ἔχω*, combined with the Inf. Future for the Active Voice, and the Inf. Aorist for the Passive Voice, form the Perfect and Imperfect. The Present and Imperfect of the Conditional are formed by the Imperfect of the Verb *θέλω* and the Inf. Present; or still more simply by the Ind. Imperfect and the Particle *θά* (*ηθελον γράφει*, *θὰ ἔγραψον*). The Condit. Aorist (and Future) are formed by the Ind. Imperf. of the Verb *θέλω*, and the Inf. Future or Aorist (for the Passive Voice) as: *ηθελον γράψει*, *ηθελον γραφθῆ*.

The Pluperfect is the Pluperf. of the Indicative, with the Particle *θά*.

Exercises.

Ημπορεῖς νὰ περιπατήσῃς; "Ερχεσαι μαζύ μου; Σήμερον ἔγραψα τρεῖς ἐπιστολάς. Ό ἀδελφός σου δὲν ἥθελε νὰ χορεύσῃ. Τὸ σκότος ἀρχίζει νὰ διαλύεται καὶ ὁ ἥλιος θὰ λάμψῃ ἐντὸς ὀλίγου. Ωμίλουν ὅλοι συγχρόνως, καὶ ἐκτύπουν τὰς φάβδους των εἰς τὰς τραπέζας. Ποσάκις τοῦ μηνὸς λούεσαι; Έγὼ ἐλούσθην πρὸ μᾶς ἐβδομάδος. Άν δὲν ἀνταλλάξωμεν ἐνδύματα, θὰ μᾶς γνωρίσουν. Μοῦ ἐδιηγεῖτο τόσον ἀλλόκοτα πράγματα, ὡστε ἐγέλασα ἐξ ὅλης μου καρδίας. Ήθελα εὐχαρίστως ὑπακούσει. Θὰ εἶχεν ἥδη τελειώσει τὴν ἐργασίαν του. Τρεῖς ἄνθρωποι ἦσαν φονευμένοι, οἱ πληγωμένοι ἦσαν πολὺ περισσότεροι. Ήσύ ὀπεβιβάσθητε; Ήσ τὸν λιμένα, ὅπου προσορμίζονται τὰ μικρὰ πλοῖα.

ἡμπορέω-ῶ (F. -έσω), I can. *γράφω*, I write.

περιπατέω-ῶ, I walk (*νὰ..Inf.*). *ἡ ἐπιστολή*, the letter.

ἔρχομαι (irreg.), I come.

θέλω (F. -ήσω), I will.

μαζύ, with.

τὸ σκότος, the darkness.

σήμερον, to-day.

ἀρχίζω, I begin.

<i>διαλύματι</i> , I clear up, disperse.	<i>τὸ πρᾶγμα</i> , thing.
ό <i>ἥλιος</i> , the sun.	<i>ωστε</i> , that.
<i>λάμπω</i> , I shine.	<i>γελάω-ῶ</i> (F. -έσω), I laugh.
<i>ἐντὸς ὀλίγου</i> , soon.	<i>ἔξιλησιαιρδίας</i> , most heartily.
<i>διμιλῶ</i> , I speak.	<i>ὑπακούω</i> , I obey.
<i>συγχρόνως</i> , at the same time.	<i>εὐχαρίστως</i> , gladly.
<i>πτυπάω-ῶ</i> , I knock.	<i>ἤδη</i> , already.
ἡ <i>φάρδος</i> , the stick.	<i>τελείω</i> , I finish.
<i>ποσάκις</i> , how often.	ἡ <i>ἔργασία</i> , the work.
<i>λούματι</i> , I bathe.	ἡ <i>σαν</i> , were.
<i>πρό</i> , ago.	<i>φονεύω</i> , I kill.
ἄν δέν, if . . . not.	<i>πληγόνω</i> , I wound.
<i>ἀνταλλάξω</i> , I change.	<i>ἀποβιβάζομαι</i> , I disembark.
<i>γνωρίζω</i> , I recognize.	ὁ <i>λιμήν</i> , the harbour.
<i>διηγοῦμαι</i> , I relate.	ὅπου, where.
<i>τόσον</i> , so, thus, such.	<i>προσορμίζομαι</i> , I land.
<i>ἄλλοκοτος</i> , strange.	<i>τὸ πλοῖον</i> , the vessel.

He threw him into the water. We believe you. They run too fast. I would extinguish the candle. I loved her much, but she did not care for me. That has been written three years ago. The labour has hardened his hands. He has invited me to dinner. Where hast thou placed my hat? He will save me. Fear nothing. I hope nobody will interrupt us. Will you take care of my things for a moment? The one praised, the other blamed him. This dog does not bite. You have ruined every thing. Will you hear me? I shall ask him for something. He had promised it to me. He is honoured by all men.

to throw, <i>φίπτω</i> .	to harden, <i>σκληρύνω</i> .
to believe, <i>πιστεύω</i> (with Acc.).	to dinner, <i>εἰς τὸ γεῦμα</i> .
to run, <i>τρέχω</i> .	to invite, <i>προσκαλέω-ῶ</i> (F. -έσω).
too fast, <i>πολὺ γρήγωρα</i> .	the hat, ὁ <i>πίλος</i> (vl. <i>τὸ καπέλλον</i>).
the candle, <i>τὸ φῶς</i> .	to place, <i>θέτω</i> .
to extinguish, <i>σβύνω</i> .	to hope, <i>ελπίζω</i> .
to love, <i>ἀγαπάω-ῶ</i> .	to interrupt, <i>ταράττω</i> .
to care for, <i>συλλογίζομαι</i> (with Accus.).	will, <i>εὐαρεστοῦμαι</i> .
the year, <i>τὸ έτος</i> .	for, <i>διά</i> .
to write, <i>γράφω</i> .	a moment, <i>ἡ στιγμή</i> .
the hand, <i>ἡ χείρ</i> .	

the thing, τὸ πρᾶγμα.	to ruin, καταστρέφω.
to take care, φυλάττω.	to hear, ἀκούω.
to praise, ἐπαινέω-ῶ (F.-έσω).	to request, παρακαλέω-ῶ (here with 2 Accus.).
to blame, κατηγορέω-ῶ.	
the dog, ὁ σκύλος.	to promise, ὑπόσχομαι
to bite, δαγκύνω.	to be honoured, τιμῶμαι.
not, δὲν (before the Verb).	

6.

Impersonal Verbs.

Πρέπει (must, French il faut), Imperfect ἔπρεπε. The 2. Future and the Aorist are borrowed from the Verb *χρειάζομαι*, I require: θὰ χρειασθῇ, ἐχρειάσθη. For the Aorist is also used: ἐδέησε, after the Hellenic δεῖ.

Συμβαίνει (it happens), Imperfect *συνέβαινε*, 2. Future θὰ συμβῇ, Aorist *συνέβη*. This Verb is also used in the third person of the plural and participles, as: *συμβαίνοντι*, *συνέβαινον*, θὰ *συμβοῦντι*, *συνέβησαν*, *συμβαίνων*, *συμβεβηκόσις*.

Μέλει (it concerns [me, thee]), Imperfect *ἔμελε*, 2. Future θὰ μέλῃ.

Βρέχει (it rains), Imperfect *ἔβρεχε*, 2. Future θὰ βρέξῃ, Aorist *ἔβρεξε*.

Βροντᾷ (it thunders), Imperfect *ἔβρονται*, 2. Future θὰ βροντήσῃ, Aorist *ἔβροντησε*.

Αστράπτει (it lightens), Imperfect *ἔστραπτε*, 2. Future θὰ αστράψῃ, Aorist *ἔστραψε*.

Χιονίζει (it snows), Imperfect *ἔχιονιζε*, 2. Future θὰ χιονίσῃ, Aorist *ἔχιονισε*.

Ψηχαλλίζει (it drizzles), Imperfect *ἔψηχάλιζε*, 2. Future θὰ ψηχαλλίσῃ, Aorist *ἔψηχάλισε*.

The Verb *εἰμαί* (I am).

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.

εἰμαι (higher style *εἰμί*).

εἰσαι

εἶνε (higher style *εστί*)

Plur.

εἴμεθα (h.s. *ἐσμέν*, v.l. *εἴμαστε*)

εἰσθε (h. s. *ἐστέ*, v.l. *εἴστε*)

εἰνε (higher style *εἰσι*)

Imperfect.

Sing.

<i>ἡμην</i> (vl. <i>ἡμουν</i> , <i>ἡμουναι</i>)	<i>ἡμεθα</i> (vl. <i>ἡμεστε</i>)
<i>ῆσο</i> (vl. <i>ῆσουν</i> , <i>ῆσουνε</i>)	<i>ῆσθε</i> (vl. <i>ῆσεστε</i>)
<i>ῆτο</i> (vl. <i>ῆταν</i> , <i>ῆτανε</i>)	<i>ῆσαν</i> (vl. <i>ῆταν</i> , <i>ῆτανε</i>)

Plur.

First Future.

ἢ *ἡμαι*, etc. like the Present.

or

ἢ *έλω*, *έλεις*, etc. *εῖσθαι*.

Imperative Mood.

<i>ἔσο</i> (vl. <i>ἔσου</i>)	<i>ἔστε</i>
<i>ἔστω</i> (com. <i>ἄς γε</i>)	<i>ἔστωσαν</i> (com. <i>ἄς γε</i>).

Infinitive Mood.

εἰσθαι (higher style *εἶναι*).

Participle.

<i>ῶν</i> , <i>όντος</i>
<i>οὐσία</i> , <i>οὐσης</i>
<i>όν</i> , <i>όντος</i> .

The wanting tenses of this imperfect Verb are formed thus: Aorist *ὑπῆρξα* (I have been, from *ὑπάρχω*), or *γίνω* (from *γίνομαι*), 2. Future *ἢ γίνω* etc.

7.

*Irregular and Imperfect Verbs.**

Αμαρτάνω, I sin; Fut. *ἢ μαρτίσω*, Aor. *ἥμαρτησα* and (higher style) *ἥμαρτον*.

Ἀναβαίνω (vl. *ἀνεβαίνω*), I ascend; Fut. *ἢ ναβᾶ* (vl. *ἢ* *ἀνεβᾶ*), Aor. *ἀνέβην* (vl. *-ηκα*), Imper. Aor. *ἀνάβα* (higher style *ἀνάβηθι*, vl. *ἀνέβα*), *ἀναβῆτε* (com. *ἀνεβῆτε*, vl. *ἀνεβάτε*), Aor. Part. (h. st.) *ἀναβάς*.

Ἀναγνώσκω, I read; Futur. *ἢ αναγνώσω*, Aor. *ἀνέγνωσα* (h. st. *ἀνέγνων*).

Ἀποθνήσκω, I die; Fut. *ἢ ποθάνω* (vl. *ἢ πεθάνω*), Aor. *ἀπέθανον* (-α).

Ἀρέσκω (vl. *ἀρέσσω*), I please; Fut. *ἢ φέρω*.

Ἄνξάνω, I augment; Fut. *ἢ ἀνέγνωσω*, Aor. Pass. *ηὔξηθην*.

*) The second Future in this list is termed for shortness sake Fut. and the Perfect of the Passive Participle, P. P. P.

- Ἄφήνω (vl. -ίνω), I let; Fut. θ' ἀφήσω, Aor. ἀφῆσαι and ἀφῆκαι, Aor. Pass. ἀφέθην, PPP. ἀφειμένος.
- Βάζω (βάλλω, βάνω), I place, put, etc.; Fut. θὰ βάλω, Aor. Pass. (vl.) ἐβάλθην (-ηκα).
- Βαρύνουμαι (vl. βαρειοῦμαι and βαρειέμαι), I am bored; Fut. (vl.) θὰ βαρεθῶ, PPP. βεβαρημένος (vl. βαρεμένος).
- Βλαστάνω, I sprout; Fut. θὰ βλαστήσω.
- Βλέπω, I see; Fut. θὰ ιδώ (vl. θὰ ιδῶ), Aor. εἶδον (-α), Imp. Aor. ιδέ.
- Βόσκω, I feed; Fut. θὰ βοσκήσω.
- Βρέχω, I moisten; Fut. Pass. θὰ βραχῶ.
- Βυζάνω, I suck; Fut. θὰ βυζάσω (vl. -ίξω), PPP. (vl.) βυζαγμένος.
- Γδαίρων (vl.), I flay; Fut. θὰ γδάρω.
- Γέρων (vl.), I bend; Fut. θὰ γείρω.
- Γηράσκω (com. γηράζω, vl. γερνῶ), I grow old; Fut. θὰ γηράσω (vl. θὰ γεράσω).
- Γίνομαι, I become; Fut. θὰ γίνω (or γείνω, or γενῶ, or γεινῶ), PPP. (vl.) γεινομένος.
- Γυρνῶ, I turn; Fut. θὰ γυρίσω (from the regular γυρίζω).
- Δείρω, (h. st. δαίρω), I beat; Fut. θὰ δείρω, Fut. Pass. θὰ δερθῶ (h. st. δαρῶ).
- Διδάσκω, I teach; Fut. θὰ διδάξω, Pass. Fut. θὰ διδαχθῶ.
- Δίδω (vl. δίνω), I give; Fut. θὰ δώσω, Aor. ἔδωσαι and ἔδωκαι, Pass. Fut. θὰ δοῦθῶ.
- Ἐβγάζω (vl. βγάζω), I take out; Fut. θὰ ἐβγάλω (vl. θὰ βγάλω).
- Ἐβγαίνω (vl. βγαίνω), I go out; Fut. θὰ ἐβγω, Aor. ἐβγῆκαι, Imp. Aor. ἐβγα.
- Ἐκπλήττομαι, I am astonished; Fut. θὰ ἐκπλαγῶ, Aor. ἐξεπλάγην.
- Ἐμβαίνω (vl. μπαίνω), I enter; Fut. θὰ ἐμβω (vl. θὰ μπῶ), Aor. ἐμβῆκαι (vl. ἐμπῆκαι and μπῆκαι) Imp. Aor. ἐμβαί (vl. ἐμπαί), PPP. ἐμβασμένος (vl. μπασμένος).
- Ἐντρέπομαι, I am ashamed; Fut. θὰ ἐντραπῶ, Aor. ἐντράπην, Imp. Aor. ἐντράπον.
- Ἐξίσταμαι (high. st.), I am astonished; Aor. ἐξέστην.
- Ἐρχομαι, I come; Fut. θὰ ἐλθῶ (vl. θὰ ἐρθῶ, θ' ἄρθω and θ' ἀρθῶ), Aor. ἤλθα (vl. ἥρθα), Imp. Aor. ἐλθέ (vl. ἐλα, ἐλάτε).
- Ἐνδρίσκω, I find; Fut. θὰ εὑρῶ (vl. θὰ εὑρῶ and θ' αὐρῶ), Aor. εὗρον. (vl. ηὗρα and εὔρηκα).

- Εύχομαι*, I wish; Fut. θὰ εὐχηθῶ.
Έχω, I have; Fut. (h. st.) ἔξω (com. θὰ λέβω from λαμβάνω), Aor. (h. st.) ἔσχον.
Ζῷ, I live; Imp. Aor. ζῆσε (h. st. ζῆθι), ζήτω.
Ηξένρω, I know; Fut. and Aor., are taken from the verb μανθάνω.
Θέλω, I will; Fut. θὰ θελήσω.
Θέτω, I place; Fut. Pass. θὰ τεθῶ, PPP. τεθειμένος (vl. θεμμένος).
Κάθημαι (vl. κάθομαι and κάθουμαι), I sit down; Fut. θὰ καθίσω, PPP. καθισμένος (from καθίζω).
Καίω, I burn; Fut. θὰ καύω (vl. θὰ κάψω), Aor. ἐκάην (vl. ἐκάηκα and κάγκα), PPP. καυματένος (vl. καυμένος and καῦμενος).
Καλῶ, I call; Fut. θὰ καλέσω. Fut. Pass. θὰ κληθῶ (vl. θὰ καλεσθῶ), PPP. κεκλημένος (vl. καλεσμένος).
Κάμνω, I do, make; Fut. θὰ κάμω, PPP. (vl.) καμωμένος.
Καταβαίνω, I step down; like ἀναβαίνω.
Κερδαίνω (and κερδίζω), I win; Fut. θὰ κερδήσω (-ίσω), PPP. κερδημένος (-ισμένος, vl. κερδεμένος).
Κιρνῶ (vl. κερνῶ), I fill; Fut. θὰ κεράσω.
Κλαίω, I cry; Fut. θὰ κλαύσω (vl. θὰ κλάψω).
Κόπτω, I cut; Fut. Pass. θὰ κοπῶ.
Κούπτομαι, I hide; Fut. θὰ κρύψω (com. θὰ κρυφθῶ).
Λαμβάνω, to get, to obtain; Fut. θὰ λέβω, Aor. ἔλαβον (vl. -α), Fut. Pass. (h. st.) θὰ ληφθῶ.
Λανθάνομαι, I am mistaken; Fut. θὰ λανθασθῶ.
Λαχαίνω (hellen. λαγχάνω), I fall to one's share; Fut. θὰ λάχω.
Λέγω, I say; Fut. θὰ εἰπῶ, Aor. εἶπον (-α).
Μαζόνω (vl.) I collect; Fut. θὰ μαζώσω.
Μανθάνω, I teach, I learn; Fut. θὰ μάθω.
Μένω, I remain; Fut. θὰ μείνω.
Ξερνῶ, I vomit; Fut. θὰ ξεράσω.
Παίρνω, I take; Fut. θὰ πάρω, Aor. [ξ]πῆρα, Aor. Pass (vl.) ἐπάροθηκε.
Παθαίνω (vl.), I suffer (fr. éprouver); Fut. θὰ πάθω.
Περνῶ, I go through; Fut. θὰ περάσω.
Πετῶ, I fly, and (act.) I throw away; Fut. θὰ πετάξω.
Πηγαίνω, I go; Fut. θὰ ὑπάγω (vl. θὰ πάγω and θὰ πάω), Aor. ὑπῆγα (vl. [ξ]πῆγα), PPP. (vl.) πηγεμένος.
Πίνω, I drink; Fut. θὰ πίω (com. θὰ πιῶ), Aor. ἐπιον (vl. ἐπια and ἵπια).

- Πίπτω** (vl. *πέφτω*), I fall; Fut. **θὰ πέσω**.
- Πλέω**, I ship, sail; Fut. **θὰ πλεύσω**.
- Πνέω**, I blow; as *πλέω*.
- '**Πίπτω** (vl. *δίχτω* and *φίχνω*), I throw; Fut. **θὰ φίψω** (vl. *θὲ φίξω*).
- Σέβομαι**, I esteem; Fut. **θὰ σεβασθῶ** (from *σεβάζομαι*).
- Σηκόνομαι** (vl.), I rise; Imp. Aor. *σήκου*, *σηκωθῆτε* (and *σηκῶτε*).
- Σπείρω** (vl. *σπέρνω*), I sow; Fut. **θὰ σπείρω**, Fut. Pass. **θὰ σπαρω** (vl. *θὰ σπαρθῶ*).
- Σταίνω** (and *στήνω*) (vl.), I place; Fut. **θὰ στήσω**.
- Στένω** (and *στένομαι*) (vl.), I stand; Fut. **θὰ σταθῶ**, Imp. Aor. *στάσου*, *σταθῆτε* (h. st. *στῆθι*, *στῆτε*).
- Στέλλω** (vl. *στέλνω*), I send; Fut. **θὰ στείλω**, Fut. Pass. **θὰ σταλῶ** (vl. *θὰ σταλθῶ*).
- Στρέφω**, I turn; Fut. Pass. **θὰ στραφῶ**.
- Σφάζω**, I slaughter; Fut. Pass. **θὰ σφαγῶ**.
- Τραβῶ** (vl.), I draw; Fut. **θὰ τραβήξω**.
- Τρέμω**, I tremble; neither Fut. nor Aor.
- Τρέπω**, I turn; Fut. Pass. **θὰ τραπῶ**.
- Τρέφω**, I nourish; Fut. **θὰ τρέψω**, Fut. Pass. **θὰ τρεψῶ**, PPP. (com.) *τραμμένος* and *τρεμμένος*.
- Τρέχω**, I run; Fut. (h. st.) **θὰ δρέμω** (com. *θὰ τρέξω*), Imperative *τρέχε* (com. *τρέχα*, *τρεχάτε*), PPP. *τρεχούμενος* (vl. for: running account), and *τρεχάμενος* (vl. for: running water).
- Τρώγω**, I eat; Fut. **θὰ φάγω** (vl. *θὰ φάω*), Fut. Pass. (vl.) **θὰ φογωθῶ**.
- Τυχαίνω** (h. st. *τυγχάνω*), I hit; Fut. **θὰ τύχω**.
- Υπόσχομαι**, I promise; Fut. **θὰ ὑποσχεθῶ**, Imp. Aor. *ὑποσχέσον* (h. st. *ὑποσχέθητι*), *ὑποσχεθῆτε* (h. st. *ὑποσχέθητε*).
- ***Υφαίνω**, I weave; Fut. **θὰ ὑφάνω**, PPP. *ὑφασμένος*.
- Φαίνομαι**, I appear; Fut. **θὰ φανῶ**, Imp. Aor. *φανοῦ*.
- Φέρω** (vl. *φέρνω*), I bring; Fut. **θὰ φέρω**.
- Φεύγω**, I fly; Fut. **θὰ φύγω**, Imp. Aor. (vl.) *φεῦγα*, *φεύγάτε*.
- Φθείρω**, I spoil; Fut. **θὰ φθείρω**, Fut. Pass. **θὰ φθαρῶ**.
- Χαιρίω** (and *χαιρομαι*), I rejoice; Fut. **θὰ χαρῶ**, Imp. Aor. *χάρου*, *χαρῆτε*, Part. *χαιρῶν* (vl. *χαρούμενος*).
- Χοοταίνω**, I satisfy and (in translation) I satisfy myself; Fut. **θὰ χορτάσω**.
- Ψεύδομαι**, I lie; Fut. **θὰ ψευσθῶ**.

Exercises.

Μοῦ ἐφάνη, ὅτι ἥλθε. Φύγε πρὸν καὶ ἡ οἰκία. Πόθεν ἔμαθες αὐτὴν τὴν εἰδησιν; Ἀν στραφῆ, θὰ σὲ ἰδῃ. Ποῦ ἥσο χθὲς ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν; Τί σὲ μέλει; Πρόσεχε μὴ κοπῆς. Ὅταν καταλύβῃ τί ἔκαμε, θὰ μλαύσῃ πικρά. Ποῦ ηὔστε αὐτὰ τὰ ὀραῖα φορέματα; Μ' ἀρέσκουν πολύ. Χθὲς ἔβρεξε καὶ σήμερον χιονίζει. Ὅταν αὐτὸς φάγη καὶ πή, εἶνε εὐτυχῆς ἀνθρώπος. Η σελήνη ἀρχίζει νῦν φαινηται. Ὁ ἀδελφός μου μὲ εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ ἐπιχείρησις ἐπέτυχε. Ὁ κατάδικος ἀφέθη ἐλεύθερος. Τί συνέβη; Τὸ πτηνὸν ἐπέταξε. Ποῦ ἐτέθη τὸ ἄγαλμα;

ὅτι, that.

πολύ very well.

πρὸν, before.

εὐτυχῆς, happy.

πόθεν, whence.

ἡ σελήνη, the moon.

ἥ εἰδησις, the news.

ἀρχίζω, I begin.

ἄν, if.

ἡ ἐπιχείρησις, the enterprise.

ποῦ, where.

ἐπιτυγχάνω, I succeed.

προσέχω, I take care.

ὁ κατάδικος, the culprit.

μὴ, that not.

ἐλεύθερος, free.

ὅταν, when.

τὸ πτηνόν, the bird.

καταλαμβάνω, I comprehend.

τὸ ἄγαλμα, the statue.

πικρά, bitterly.

He had found what I had lost. I should tell him that his house was burnt. We shall sail to America. Have you eaten? Promise me to come. He will be astonished to see me. We shall send you the books which we have received. Has the land been sowed? He seemed to me to be very great. Speak out to him. He died three years ago. I shall be very glad to hear it. He fell down from the window. They did not esteem him, and they would have beaten him, if I had not been there. I did not go with him.

I lose, *χάνω.*

to it, *và τό.*

to America, *εἰς τὴν Αμερικήν.*

down from, *κάτω ἀπό* (with

to, *vá* (with Aor. Conj.).

Accus.).

the land, *ὁ ἀγρός.*

if I .. not there, *ἄν δὲν .. ἔκει*

to, *ὅτε* (with Imp. Ind.)

παρών.

him, *τον.*

with him, *μαζύ του.*

ago, *πρό* (with Gen.).

8.

Prepositions.

Almost all the ancient Prepositions have been retained in Modern Greek, the greater part of them are even in use in conversational idioms; there are few which belong to the higher style.

Ἄντε (high. st.), governs the Accus.; and expresses a distribution, as: *ἄντε τρεῖς*, by threes. Compounded with verbs (vl. *ξανά*) it means “again” (*ἀναβλέπω*, vl. *ξαναβλέπω*, I see again).

Ἄντι (vl. *ἀντίς*), with the Gen. instead of, for; as: *ἀντὶ ἐκείνου*, instead of that; *ὁφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὁφθαλμοῦ*, eye for eye. It is also construed with the particle *νὰ* and the Conjunctive and also means “instead” as: *ἀντὶ νὰ ἔλθῃ, ἀνεχώρησε* instead of coming, he went away.

Ἀπό, with the Genitive higher style and with the Accusative vulg.; from, by; as: *ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας* (vl. *ἀπὸ τὴν οἰκίαν*), from home, *ἐπαθεν ἀπὸ πνοετόν*, he has suffered from fever. With Genitive “since” *ἀπὸ τριῶν ἑτῶν*, three years since.

Διά, with Gen. (h. st.), through (*διὰ τῆς πόλεως*, through the town), *With* (*τὸν κτυπῶ διὰ τῆς ϕάρβδου*, I beat him with the stick). With Accus. *for* (*τὸν ὑπολήπτομαι διὰ τὰς γνώσεις τοῦ*, I esteem him for his knowledge); *to* (*ἀνεχώρησε δι’ Ἀγγλίαν*, he is gone to England); *for—sake* (*τὸν κάμνω διά σε*, I do it for thy sake, *διὰ τὸν Θεόν!* for God's sake!). Construed with the Conjunctive and *νὰ*, it means “*for the purpose of*” as: *διὰ νὰ γράψω, χρειάζομαι χαρτί*, I want paper for the purpose of writing.

Εἰς, with Accus. “in”, “to”, “at” (*πηγαίνω εἰς τὰς Αθήνας*, I go to Athens; *εἰμαι εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν*, I am at home), *for* (*εἰς τὸν Θεόν σου!* for thy God); with Genitive “to” (*πηγαίνωμεν εἰς τοῦ Γεωργίου*, let us go to George), “at” (*χθὲς ἡμεθα εἰς τῆς κυρίας . . .*, we were yesterday at M^{rs} . . .).

Ἐκ (ξ̄, before Vow.), (high. st.) with Gen. “from”, “out” (*ἐκ τοῦ παραθύρου*, out of the window), “since” (*ἐκ τῆς ἐποχῆς ἐκείνης*, since that time).

Ἐν (high. st.) with Dative “in” (*ἐν τούτῳ τῷ κόσμῳ*, in this world), “with” (*ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ*, with patience).

Ἐπί, with Gen. “upon” (with Dat.), as: *ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης*, upon the table, “under” (*ἐπὶ Καρόλου τοῦ Ά.*, under

Charles I.); with Acc. "on", as: *τὸ ἔργιψεν ἐπὶ τὴν τούπεζαν*, he threw it on the table; "during" (*ἐπὶ τρεῖς ημέρας*, during three days). With Dative it expresses a condition; *ἐπὶ τοιούτοις ὅροις*, under such conditions.

Κατά, with Gen. "for", "against" (*κατ' ἐμοῦ*, against me) with Acc. "at" (*κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν καιρόν*, at that time) "according to" *κατὰ τὴν γνώμην σου*, according to thy opinion).

Μετά, with Gen. (h. st.) "with" (*μετ' ἐμοῦ*, with me); with Acc. "after" (*μετὰ δύο ἔτη*, after two years). The common tongue abridges it into "με" with the Acc.: *μὲ τρεῖς ἀνθρώπους*, with three men.

Παρὰ, with Gen. (h. st.), "by" (*ἐγράψῃ παρ’ ἐμοῦ*, it has been written by me); with Accus. "against" (*παρὰ τὸν νόμον*, against the law), "near" (*ἀνθηται παρ’ αὐτόν*, he sits near him), "except" (*ἡσαν ὅλοι παρὰ δύο*, they were all of them, except two).

Περὶ, with Gen., "about" (*λαλῶ περὶ φιλοσοφίας*, I speak about philosophy); with Acc. "round about" (*περὶ τὴν οἰκίαν εἶνε δένδρα*, round the house are trees).

Πρό, with Gen., "before", "ago" (*πρὸ μιᾶς ἑβδομάδος*, a week ago).

Πρός, with Acc., "to", "towards" (*ἔλθε πρός με*, come to me); with Dat. (h. st.), "amongst" (*πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις*, amongst other things).

Σὺν (h. st.) with Dat., "with": *σὺν τῷ Γεωργίῳ*, with George.

Υπέρ, with Gen. "for" (*ὑπέρ τοῦ κόσμου*, for the world); with Acc. (h. st.), "over" (*ὑπέρ τὴν τούπεζαν*, over the table).

Υπό, with Gen., "from", "by", (*ἐστάλη ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ*, he has been sent by his brother); with Acc., "under" (*ὑπὸ τὸ ἔδαφος*, under the roof).

When the Prepositions are united with other words, they undergo the following change:

1) All Prepositions ending with a vowel (*πρό* excepted) drop it before any other vowel, and also change before every aspirant the preceding consonant, if it be *π* or *τ* into *φ* or *θ*.

2) The two Prepositions ending in *ν* (*ἐν* and *σύν*) change the *ν* into *μ* — before *μ*, *β*, *π*, *φ* and into *γ*, before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, — before *λ*, *ρ* and *σ*, the *ν* is changed into the same letters.

Exercises.

Πηγείνει ὀπὸ τὸν Ηειραιῆ εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. Βαδίζετε ἀνὰ δύο καὶ ἐν τάξει. Γράφω εἰς τὸν πατέροι μου, μετὰ τοῦ ὅποιον εἴμαι εἰς ἀλληλογραφίαν. Αἱλεῖ περὶ πάντων ἐν γνώσει. Ἐλληνικὸν λεξικόν υπὸ Βυζαντίου. Υπὲρ πάντας διεκρίθη ὁ νιός του. Ἡ Συνφρὼν ἔζησεν ἐπὶ Ηειραιότου. Πρὸ τεσσάρων ἀτῶν ἡμην εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικήν. Μετὰ ἔξ μηνας θὰ ὑπάγω εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν. Κατὰ τὴν γνώμην σου εἴμεθα ὅλοι ἐν πλάνῃ.

βαδίζω, I go.

ελληνικός, Greek.

ἡ τάξις, the order.

τὸ λεξικόν, the Lexicon.

ἡ ἀλληλογραφία, the correspondence.

Βυζαντίος, Byzantius.
διακρίνομαι, I distinguish

πᾶς, -ντός, all things.

myself.

ἡ γνῶσις, the knowledge.

ἡ πλάνη, the error, wrong.

Are you coming with me? I go to George. I did not see him three days ago. He is gone away to Greece, he has written to no one. Sit down near me, before the writing desk. I addressed myself to you instead of to him. He fled through the street. I have bought this bonnet for my sister. For heaven's sake do not do it. He was sitting on a high chair. He has died of fever. I heard it from him.

Greece, ἡ Ἑλλάς.

I buy, ἀγοράζω.

to go away, ἀναχωρῶ.

high, ὑψηλός.

the writing desk, τόχραφεῖον.

the chair, τὸ κάθισμα.

I address myself, ἀπενθύνομαι.

the fever, ὁ πυρετός.

I fly, φεύγω.

9.

Adverbs.

All Adverbs of "manner and kind" are formed from Adjectives by the final syllable *ως* (com. *α*) and are used in the 3 comparisons (Comp. *ον* Com. *α* Superl. *α*) as: φρονίμως (com. φρόνιμα), φρονιμώτερον (com. -*ω*), φρονιμώτατα, wise, wiser, wisest.

1. Adverbs of Time.

Πάντοτε, always.

Ηοτέ, never. It is generally construed with the Genitive of the personal Pron.: *ηοτέ μου* (never in my life). In the higher style *ηοτέ* signifies, "ever", but it receives the negative signification by adding the particles *οὐδέ* (-*ηοτέ*), *πώ* (-*ηοτέ*).

Πότε, when? *Πότε καὶ πότε*, now and then.

Τότε, than, at that time.

"*Εκτοτε*, since.

"*Οταν*, *ὅτε*, when.

"*Αμα*, as soon as.

Τώρα, now, at present.

"*Επειτα*, afterwards.

Ποίν, *πρότερον* (com. *προτοῦ*, *προτήτερος*), formerly, before.

Ηδη, already.

Εὐθύς, directly, immediately, forthwith.

Ἄκμη δέν, *όχι ἀκόμη*, *ἀκόμη* *όχι*, not yet.

Νεωστί, lately, recently.

Προσεχῶς, *ἐντὸς ὀλίγου*, soon.

Εἰς τὸ ἔξης, *τοῦ λοιποῦ*, for the future.

Σήμερον, to day.

Ἀπόψε, this evening.

Χθές, yesterday.

Προχθές, the day before yesterday.

Αὔριον, to morrow.

Μεταύριον, the day after to-morrow.

Ἐφέτος (com. *φέτος*), this year.

Πέρυσι, last year.

Τοῦ χρόνου, next year.

2. Adverbs of Place.

Ἐδῶ, *ἐνταῦθα*, here, hither; *ἐντεῦθεν* (h. st.), from thence.

Ἐκεῖ, there, yonder; *ἐκεῖθεν* (h. st.), thence; *ἐκεῖσε* (h. st.), thither.

Αὐτοῦ, there, yonder.

Άλλαχοῦ (com. *ἄλλοῦ*), elsewhere; *ἄλλαχόθεν*, *ἄλλοθεν* (h. st.), from elsewhere.

Καπού, anywhere.

Ποῦ, where, anywhere, whereto; *ποῦ καὶ ποῦ*, here and there; *πόθεν*, whence.

Οπου, where.

Πούποτε (vl. *πούπετα*, h. st. *οὐδάμον*), nowhere.

Παντοῦ (h. st. *πανταχοῦ*), everywhere; *πανταχόθεν* (h. st.), from all sides.

Άνω, *ἐπάνω* (vl. *ἀποπένω*), above, up; *ἄνωθεν* (h. st.), from above; *ἄνωθεν καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς*, from the beginning.

Κάτω, *ὑποκάτω* (vl. *ἀποκάτω*), under, below, down; *κάτωθεν* (h. st.), from below.

Μεταξύ, between, under.

Ἐντός (com. *μέσα*, h. st. *ἔνδον*), within; *ἔνδονθεν* (h. st.), from within.

Ἐξω (vl. *օξω*), *ἐκτός*, outside; *ἔξωθεν* (h. st.), from outside.

Ἐμπρός (vl. *ἐμπροστά*, *μπροστά*), before, in front; *ἔμπροσθεν* (h. st.), from before, in the front.

Ὀπίσω (vl. *πίσω*), behind; *ὄπισθεν*, from behind.

Ἐγγύς, *πλησίον* (com. *κοντά*), near; *ἔγγύθεν* (h. st.), from the neighbourhood.

Μακρόν (vl. *μακρού*), far, distant; *μακρόθεν* (h. st.), from far.

Πέριξ, *κυκλω* (com. *τοιγύρω*, *γύρω*), about, around.

3. Adverbs of Manner and Kind.

Πῶς, how, how so.

Τοιουτορρόπως (h. st. *οὗτως*, vl. *ἔτζε*), so, suchwise.

Όπως, *ώς*, *καθάς*, *ώσεν* (com. *σάν*), as, such, as; *ὅπως καὶ ἄν* .. as also.

Αλλέως, *ἄλλως* (vl. *ἄλλοιώτικα*), otherwise, else.

Μάτην (com. *ματαιώς*, *τοῦ κακοῦ*, vl. *τοῦ κάκου*), in vain.

Πέρα πέρα (*ἐντελῶς*), through and through.

Ίσα ίσα (*ἀκριβῶς*), straight.

Κτζι ω *ἔτζε*, so so, so thus.

Εαὶ καλά, throughout, thoroughly.

4. Indefinite Adverbs.

Ναι, *μάλιστα*, yes, certainly; *μάλιστα* even, most.

Όχι, no, not.

Δέν, *μή* (before vowels *μὴν*) not. They are both construed with verbs, the first with the Indicative, the second with other tenses, as: *δέν θέλω*, I will not; *μή γράψῃς*, do not write.

Μόλις (*ὅτι*), scarcely, just now; *μόλις* (*ὅτι*) *ἔφυγε*, he is just now gone.

Πλέον (vl. *πλειά* and *πειά*), more (*δὲν θέλω πλέον*, I do not want more), at last (*ὅταν πλέον ἥλθε*, when he came at last),

Τόσον . . ὅσον . . , so . . as.

"Οσον καὶ ἄν, as ever.

Μόνον (vl. *μοναχό*), only, merely.

Σχεδόν (vl. *πάνω πάντω*) about, nearly.

"Ισως, perhaps.

Δηλαδή, *ἥγουν*, namely.

Μήπως, μή (inter.), perhaps (*μήπως ἥλθε*; has he perhaps come?), that (*φοβοῦμαι μή ἔλθῃ*, I fear, that he may come), whether perhaps (*ἔρωτησε τον, μήπως ἔρχεται μαζύ*, ask him, whether he will perhaps come).

Τάχα, ἀράγε, perhaps.

"Εως μέχοι, till, until. Both construed with the Gen.

Διόλον, παντάπαισι, καθόλου, not at all. *Καθόλον* is also used in the higher style "generally", "altogether".

Πάλιν, again, once more (*ἥλθε πάλιν*, he has come again), however.

Άνευ (h. st.), *χωρίς, δίκως*, without. The former is only const. with the Gen.; the other two also with the Accus.; as: *άνευ ἀρετῆς, χωρίς ἀρετήν, δίκως ἀρετήν*, without virtue.

Ἐκτός, παρά, except.

Μά, by. Ναι, μὰ τὸν θεόν! yes, by heaven!

Ίδού, νά (vl.), look! look there! *Νά τος, νά τους*, there he is, there they are; in the higher style: *ἰδοὺ αὐτός*, is also used with the verbs and the particle *ποῦ*, as: *νά, ποῦ ἔρχεται*, look! there he comes!

Πάρα, πάρα πολύ, πολύ, too, too much; *πάρα πολὺ ὀλίγον*, too little.

Διατί; why?

Τί! what! how! as *τί ωραῖα ἦτον ἐκεῖνο τὸ ἐσπέρας*, how beautiful it was on that evening!

Exercises.

Μή ποάτης ποτὲ τὸ πανόν. Μόλις ἔψυγε. Δὲν τὸν εἶδα πλέον. Ἐκτοτε μένει πάντοτε κρυμμένος. Ἐρχομαι ἐνθύς. Ποῦ κηγαίνεις; Πόθεν ἤρχετο; Θά καθήσω μεταξύ δύο κυριῶν. Ἐξω χιονίζει. Σπανίως ὄμιλεῖς, διατί; Εἴμαι πάρα πολὺ πουρασμένος. Υπῆγα πολὺ μακράν. Ὄπου στραφῶ, παντοῦ εἶνε πλῆθος. Νεωστὶ μ' ἐδιηγεῖσο, ὅτι δὲν εἶχεν ἔλθει ἀκόμη. Μήπως ἀνεχώρησεν; Ισως.

πούττω, I do.
τὸ κακὸν, the evil.
ἡ νυρία, the lady.
σπάνιος, rarely.
όμιλῶ, I speak.

πονρασμένος, tired.
τὸ πλῆθος, the crowd.
διηγοῦμαι, I narrate.
ὅτι, that.
ἀναχωρῶ, I go away.

Is it cold to-day? Not so much as yesterday. It will soon rain, Where have you put my hat? There, on the chair. How beautiful is this lady! Is it still far? No. Since then I see him almost every day. I can meet thee nowhere. He is always happy when he is amongst us. Will you perhaps remain here? Only until to-morrow. There she is! Where does she come from? She was here in the neighbourhood. is it cold? *κάμνει κρύον*; every day, *καθ' ἑκάστην*. I put, *θέτω*. I meet, *ἀπαυτῶ*, *εὑρίσκω*. beautiful, *εὐηροφος*. happy, *φαιδρός*.

10.

Conjunctions.

Kai, and, also. *Kai* sometimes supplies the particle *νά*, as: *πῶς ἡμπόρεσε ν' ἔφαγε* (instead of: *νά φάγη*), how could he have eaten? or it is used elliptically, as: *τι ἔκαμε καὶ εῖνε* (instead of: *διὰ νά ἦσε*) *κακὸς ἀνθρώπος*; what has he done, to be a bad man? *Kai* with the Indicat. sometimes supplies the Hellenic Participle, as: *τὸν εἶδε καὶ ἤρχετο* (Hellen. *ἔρχομενον*), I have seen him come.

Mὲν — *δέ*, indeed — but.

"*Ομως*, *ἄλλα*, *πλήν*, *ἄλλ* *δμως*, yet, however, but, only.

"*H* — *ἢ*, *εἴτε* — *ἢ*, *εἴτε* — *εἴτε*, either — or.

Οὔτε — *οὔτε*, *μήτε* — *μήτε*, neither — nor.

Οὐδέ, *μηδέ*, not even.

"*Ἄρα*, *λοιπόν*, *ἐπομένως*, also, therefore.

"*Ωστε*, that, so that.

"*Ἄν*, *ἐάν*, if, in case.

Εἰδέ, else; *εἰδὲ καὶ*, but if; *εἰδὲ μὴ*, if not.

Ἄφοῦ, than, as, when.

Ἐπειδή, *διότι*, because.

Μολονότι, *ἀν καί* (h. st. *καί τοι*) — *μολοντοῦτο* (*ἐν τού-*

τοις, μόλισταντα), though, although — yet (so . . . thus).

Οὐχ ἡττον, notwithstanding.

Ἐνῷ, while, whilst.

Ὥπως, ἵνα (com. *διὰ νά*), that, in order to.

The Particles *ὅτι*, *νά*, *θά*.

These three Particles, which it is difficult to classify correctly in consequence of their various uses, are very frequently used in Modern Greek, particularly as the Modern Greek has thereby supplied the Hellenic Infinitive, the simple Future and generally also the old Optative form.

"*Ὅτι*, "that", as *πιστεύω ὅτι ἔρχεται*, *I believe, that he is coming*. The spoken language says: *πιστεύω πᾶς ἔρχεται*.

Νά, construed with the Conjunctive: *ἢθελε νὰ γράψῃ*, means: *he wanted to write*; sometimes with the Indicative and "that" (*δὲν πιστεύω νὰ ελθῃ*, *I do not believe that he is coming*). — Formed with the Imperfect of the Indicat., it expresses a wish, as: *νὰ ἢθελε!* if he but wished! *Νὰ* is also construed with the Conjunctive and replaces the Imperative, as: *νὰ τοῦ εἰπῆς* (= *εἰπέ τοι*), tell him.

Θά forms the Future and Imperfect, it sometimes governs the Present and Imperfect of the Indicat. and expresses a certain conjecture, as: *θὰ ἤλθε*, *he must have arrived*; *αὐτὴ θὰ εἶνε*, *it must be she*.

11.

Interjections.

Ἄ! o! ay!

Ἄχ! ὥχ! oh! heigho!

Φεῦ! ἀλλοίμονον! ah! alas!

Οἴμοι! woe me!

Ἔ! eh! holla!

Μπᾶ! ah! oh!

Εὖγε! well!

Ποῦφ! fie!

Ζήτω! hurra!

Exercises.

'Ενω φεύγει ὁ εῖς, ἔρχεται ὁ ἄλλος. "Ε, ἀκουσ' ἐδῶ!
Θὰ ἔργαψεν ἥδη τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, ἀφοῦ ἀνέγυνασε τὸ βιβλίον
του. Φεῦ! οὔτε ὄμλεῖ, οὔτε κινεῖται! Λέγεις ν' ἀπέ-
θανε; 'Ἐν τούτοις ἀναπνέει. Τί ἔκαμε κὲ ἐτιμωρήθη τόσον
αὐστηρός; Λέγονν ὅτι ἔκλεψε. Λοιπὸν τί κάμνωμεν; 'Αν
ἥτον ἀραιά ἡμέρα, ἐπηγαίνομεν περίπατον, ἀλλ' ὁ καιρὸς
εἶνε ἄθλιος, μολονότι δὲν βρέχει. Εὔγε σου! ἔρχεσαι λοι-
πὸν μαζύ; "Οχι, διότι δὲν ἔχω καιρόν.

ἐδῶ, here.

κλέπτω, I steal.

κινοῦμαι, I move.

πηγαίνω περίπατον, I like a

λέγεις, believest thou.

walk.

ἀναπνέω, I breathe (after
πνέω).

ὁ καιρός, the weather.

τιμωρῶ, I punish.

ἄθλιος, wretched.

αὐστηρά, severely.

ἔρχομαι μαζύ, I come too.

λέγοντ, it is said.

δὲν ἔχω καιρόν, I have no

time.

He is either malicious or frivolous. Neither the one nor the other. Although he has done it yet I believe that he is not guilty. Ah! how is it possible? Because he was always good towards you. Ah! if you would but write these few lines! He must be ready now. If this gentleman comes give him his book. Therefore he will not, while his brother will. He will notwithstanding do it, as she wishes it.

malicious, κακός.

towards, πρός.

frivolous, ἐλαφρόνος.

few, ὀλίγος.

I do, κάμνω.

the line, ἡ γραμμή.

I believe, νομίζω.

I am ready, ἐτελείωσα.

I am guilty, πταιώ.

I give, δίδω.

possible, δυνατόν.

I wish, ἐπιθυμῶ.

12.

Syntax.

It is superfluous to enter minutely into the syntax followed by Modern Greek authors, as it harmonizes completely with the Hellenic construction. I shall therefore only point out the singularities of the Modern Greek and the manner where it deviates from the old language.

1. The Article.

Modern Greek has no indefinite Article, *ἔχει μεγάλο στόμα*, means: he has a great mouth. In the spoken language the numerals *εἷς* (*ένας*), *μία*, *ἕν* (*ένα*) are used in general conversation the indef. pron. *τις*, *τὶ* instead of an indef. Article — but neither the one nor the other is to be recommended in composition.

The definite Article is always used before the christian name and the name of cities or countries, as: *ὁ Γεώργιος*, George, *ἡ Ἑλλάς*, Greece; but one may say *ἐν Αθήναις*, at Athens, *εἰς Γερμανίαν*, to Germany.

The article must either stand before the adjective and the noun, or if the former follows the noun, it must be repeated as: *ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος* or, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ καλός*, the good man. The Article is not omitted after the adjective *ὅλος*, *ὅλοι* — all — as: *ὅλοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι*, all men. It is also used with the possessive and demonstrative pronouns.

If a Genitive Substantive depends upon a Nomin. Subst., it may be placed either before or after the Nominative, but with the Article as: *ὁ σωτήρ τοῦ κόσμου* or *τοῦ κόσμου ὁ σωτήρ*.

The definite Article is also used with the participles in the higher style as: *ὁ θεὸς ὁ πλάσας τὸν κόσμον*, God, who created the world.

2. The Adjective.

The Adjective is always placed before the noun when united to the latter by the Article as: *ἡ καλὴ γυνὴ*, the good woman. But if the Adjective and Substantive combined form the predicate, then the Adjective may follow the noun as: *ἡ ἀδελφὴ τοι εἶνε ὥραια κόσμη* and *κόσμη ὥραια*.

If an Article be placed before a Comparative it forms a Superlative, as *ὁ καλλίτερος*, the best.

The comparison is made in the following manner:

1) The second of the compared Objects stands in the Genitive, as, *αὐτὸς εἶνε καλλίτερος ἐκείνου*.

2) The two parts of a comparative sentence are joined by the Adverb *παρότι*, and the second part of the sentence stands in the Accusat. or Nom., as: *αὐτὸς εἶνε καλλίτερος παρὸτι ἐκείνου*, or *ἐκείνος*, or by the Conjunction *ἢ* (*αὐτὸς εἶνε καλλίτερος ἢ ἐκείνος*), or even in the spoken language

by the Preposition *ἀπό* with Accus. (*αὐτὸς εἶνε καλλίτερος ἀπὸ ἔκεινου*).

The Superlative in *ατος* and *στος* is often used without the Article to express "very" as: *ό καὶρος εἶνε ωραιότατος*, the weather is very beautiful.

3. The Numerals.

Numeral Substantives are construed with the Genitive: *μία δεκάς ἀνθρώπων, τρεῖς χιλιάδες βιβλίων*. But the counted object is generally governed by the case of: *χιλιάδες*, as: *εἰδέν τέσσερας χιλιάδας ἀνθρώπουν*.

In expressing the year, the word *ἔτος* (*χρόνος*) is generally left out, as: *εἰς τὰ* (or *κατὰ τὰ*, or *κατὰ τὸ*) *χίλια ὅπτακόσια ἔξικοντα ἑπτά*, in the year 1867.

4. The Pronouns.

The Personal Pronoun always governs the person of the verb, if divided from the latter by a relative Pronoun, as: *ἔγώ ὅστις τὸν εἶδε*.

The abridged Personal Pronoun *μοῦ, σοῦ*, etc. always stands before the verb (Imperative excepted) when it serves as object to the latter as:

σὲ γνωρίζω — I know thee; *ἰδέ με*, look at me. But if two such Pronouns are accompanying the verb, in which one expresses the direct and the other the distant object, the distant object takes precedent as:

μοῦ τὸ ἔδωσε, he gave it to me; *δός τον τό*, give it to him.

In the compound tenses, the monosyllabic Pronouns follow the verb *θέλω* and the Particle *θά*, but stand before *ἔχω*, as: *θέλω τὸν ὄμιλήσει, θὰ τὸν ὄμιλήσω*, I shall speak to him; *τὸν εἶχον ιδεῖ*, I had seen him. The Genitive of these abridged Pronouns sometimes follows the Nom.; and must then also be looked upon as a Nom.; as: *μόνη τῆς* (= *αὐτὴ μόνη*, she alone), *οἱ δύο μας* (= *ἡμεῖς οἱ δύο*, we both) etc.

The demonstrative Pronouns may stand before and after the noun with an article, as: *αὐτὸς ὁ ἀνθρώπος, ἡ κυρία ἔκεινη*.

The indefinite Pronoun *τοιοῦτος* also stands before and after the noun as: *τοιοῦτος ιατρός, ιατρός τοιοῦτος*.

If the possessive Pronoun refers to a substantive, accompanied by an adjective, it can stand either between both or after both as: *ό μικρός μου οἶκος, δέ μικρός οἶκος μου*.

The relative and indirect interrog. Pronouns do not change the construction, as: ὁ νίος ὅστις ἀγαπᾷ τὸν πατέρα τοῦ the son who loves his father.

“They say” is expressed by λέγεται, — it is said, or λέγουν, or by the indef. Pronoun τις, as: they do not hear, δὲν ἀκούει τις.

The negative Pronouns κανεὶς, καμία, κανέν and τίποτε, require another negation with the verb, as: nobody comes, κανεὶς δὲν ἔρχεται, I give him nothing, δὲν τοῦ δίδω τίποτε.

The negative Pronoun “none, no” if it denotes the object of the verb is rendered by δέν or μή, as: I have no books, δὲν ἔχω βιβλία — give him no more money, μὴ τοῦ δίδῃς πλέον χρήματα.

Sometimes demon. and person. pronouns, as well as adjectives are joined to the substantive, in such a case the construction depends more upon the taste, than rules as: this one, my good friend: αὐτὸς ὁ καλός φίλος μου, αὐτὸς ὁ καλός μου φίλος, ὁ καλός αὐτὸς φίλος μου, ὁ καλός μου αὐτὸς φίλος, etc.

5. The Verb.

The Infinitive is sometimes paraphrased by the Particle νὰ or the Conjunction ὅτι, as: I will write, θέλω νὰ γράψω; I believe to have heard it, νομίζω ὅτι τοῦ ξένου. It is not good to laugh always, πάντοτε νὰ γελᾷ τις, δὲν εἶνε καλόν.

The negative Adverbs δέν and μή always precede the verbs and can only be divided from them by the personal Pronouns, as: δέν τόν εἰδε, δέν τοῦ εἶχε γράψει.

As far as the use of the Tenses is concerned, we must refer to the observations attached to the verbs; the difference between Imperfect, first Future, Conj. Present and Imper. Pres. on one side, and Aorist, second Fut., Conj. Aorist and Imper. Aorist on the other side must be strictly adhered to. The first are used for a lasting action, the second for an action that once happens, has happened or is going to happen. “I then wrote very nicely”, (at that time) must be translated by: τότε ἔγραψον πολὺ ὡραῖα, and: I then wrote (afterwards) to my father, by: τότε ἔγραψα εἰς τὸν πατέρα μου. Thus one must say: δέν ἤμπορῶ νὰ πηγαίνω καθ' ἡμέραν εἰς τὸ θέατρον (I cannot go every day to the theatre), and: δέν ἤμπορῶ νὰ ὑπάγω ἀπόψε εἰς τὸ θέατρον (I cannot go this evening to the theatre);

also: *Ποσάκις τῆς ἡμέρας θ' ἀναχωρῇ τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον?* (How often in the day does the steamer leave?), and: *Πότε θ' ἀναχωρήσῃς?* (When will you depart?).

The Ind. Aorist is almost always used instead of the Perfect, which latter appears strange to the Modern Greeks, as: *ἔγραψα σήμερον τρεῖς ἐπιστολάς* (instead of *ἔχω γράψει*), I have to-day written three letters.

6. The Use of the Cases.

The Hellenic use of the Cases has been retained in Modern Greek writers with few exceptions. In common conversation the Hellenic Genitive is expressed by the Accusative with the Prepos. *ἀπό* or *μὲ* — and the Dative partly by the Genitive, partly by the Accusative with the Preposition *εἰς*. The Accusative has mostly retained its former use. Examples: Hellen. *ἔχομαι τῆς ἑσθῆτος*, Mod. Gr. *πιάνομαι ἀπὸ τὸ φόρεμα*. — Hellen. *πληρῶ τὸ κύπελλον οἴνου*, Mod. Gr. *γεμίζω τὸ ποτήριον μὲ κομσί*, or *γεμίζω τὸ ποτήριον κομσί*. — Hellen. *δίδωμι σοι τὰς ψλειδας*, Mod. Gr. *σοῦ δίδω τὰ ψλειδά*, or *δίδω εἰς σὲ τὰ ψλειδά*. — Hellen. *ώφελῶ σοι*, Mod. Gr. *σὲ ωφελῶ*. — Hellen. *όρω σε*, Mod. Gr. *σὲ βλέπω*.

The Accusative is often used, instead of the Genitive as: *σου εἶπα* and *σὲ εἶπα*, I told thee.

One also says: *ἄνθρωπος [κάτοχος] μεγάλης παιδείας*, a man of great learning; *παιδίον [έχον ἥλικιαν] τεσσάρων ἔτων*, a child of four years old; — *οίκια γεμάτη [μὲ] ἀνθρώπους*, a house full of people; *Ἐλλην[κατά] τὸ γένος*, Greek by birth. — *κοιμᾶται τὴν ἡμέραν*, he sleeps in the day.

In common conversation all verbs composed with Prepositions, which govern the Genitive in the Hellenic, are expressed in Mod. Greek by the Accusative, as: Hellen. *κατα φρονῶ τινος*, Mod. Gr. *καταφρονῶ τινα*; Hellen. *ἀντι ποιοῦμαι τινος*, Mod. Gr. *ἀντιποιοῦμαι τι*.

7. Construction of the Sentence.

There is perhaps no other language more elastic and free in its construction of sentence than Modern Greek; general rules cannot be given as the construction depends more on taste and euphony than on grammatical rules.

Reading Lessons.

1. *Mικρὰ διηγήματα.*

(From „Gerosthatis”, by Melas.)

‘Ο μέγιστος τῶν ρήτορων.

Εἰς τὰς ἀρχαίας Αθήνας, κατὰ τὸ τριακοστὸν ὄγδοη-
κοστὸν πρῶτον ἔτος πρὸ Χριστοῦ, ἐγεννήθη τέκνον ἀδύ-
νατον¹, ισχνόν, καὶ φιλάσθενον, τὸ δόποῖον, ἐπταετὲς ἔτι
ὄν, στερηθὲν τοὺς γονεῖς του, παρεδόθη εἰς παιδαγωγὸν,
ὅπως φροντίσῃ περὶ τῆς ἀνατροφῆς του².

‘Ο παιδαγωγός του συμπαρέλαβεν³ ήμέραν τινὰ εἰς τὸ
δικαστήριον τὸν νέον μαθητὴν του. “Οτε δὲ οὗτος ἤκουσά-
σθη τὸν εὔγλωττον ρήτορα Καλλίστρατον, καὶ εἶδεν
ἀπεντας θαυμάζοντας καὶ ἐπαινοῦντας αὐτὸν, γῆσθάνθη
εἰς τὸ βάθος τῆς καρδίας του ἐγειρόμενον τὸ αἰσθημα
τῆς φιλοτιμίας⁴, καὶ ἐπομένως σφροδροτάτην ἐπιθυμίαν τοῦ
ψ’ ἀναφρανῆ⁵ ποτὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ρήτωρ δεινὸς καὶ εὔγλωττος,
ώς ὁ εὐδοκιμίας Καλλίστρατος.

Αφήσας λοιπὸν ἔκτοτε ὅλα τὰ ξένα εἰς τὴν ρήτορικὴν
μαθήματα, περιωρίσθη εἰς ὅσα ἐνόμιζεν ὅτι δύνανται νὸ⁶
τὸν ἀναδείξωσι ρήτορα ἐνδοξον.

Δὲν ἀρκοῦν δύμας μόνον οἱ κανόνες τῆς ρήτορικῆς διὰ
νὸς κατασταθῆ τις ρήτωρ δεινός· ἀπαιτοῦνται⁶ καὶ σωμα-
τικὰ προτερήματα. Ο δὲ δοφανός, ὅχι μόνον τὰ προτερή-
ματα ταῦτα ἐστερεῖτο, ἀλλὰ δυστυχῶς⁷ καὶ πολλὰ φυσικὰ
ἔλλατώματα είχεν, ἐμποδίζοντα αὐτὸν τοῦ νὰ ἀναφρανῆ
ρήτωρ εὔγλωττος καὶ δεινός.

Ἐχων σῶμα ἀσθενὲς καὶ ισχνόν, εἶχε καὶ φωνὴν ἀδύνα-
τον, εὐκόλως διακοπομένην, ισχνήν, καὶ εἰς ἄκρον δυσά-
ρεστον. Ἡ γλῶσσά του ἐτραύλιζεν⁸. ἡ προφορά του ἦτο
ἄσαφῆς⁹. ἡ παραμικρὰ¹⁰ ταραχὴ τὸν κατεθορύβει, καὶ
διέποπτε τὴν σειρὰν τῶν ιδεῶν καὶ λόγων του· ἔκτος δὲ
τῆς ἐλαττωματικῆς¹¹ προφορᾶς, εἶχε καὶ ἀπαγγελίαν καὶ
παραστατικὸν¹² λίαν δυσάρεστα· ὥστε κατὰ πρῶτον

¹ weak. ² for his education. ³ carried with him. ⁴ emulation.

⁵ desire to distinguish himself as . . . ⁶ are requisite. ⁷ unfortunately.

⁸ stammered. ⁹ he could not pronounce distinctly. ¹⁰ the smallest.

¹¹ faulty. ¹² declamation.

ἐπαρουσιάσθη νὰ ἀγορεύσῃ ἐνώπιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων, πατεγελάσθη¹ ὁ δυστυχῆς ύπο τῶν ἀκροατῶν του. Ἀπηλπισμένος² δὲ πατέβη εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλήρης ἀθυμίας καὶ λύπης.

Ἄλλ' εὐτυχῶς εὑρέθη γέρων τις ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἔμφρων, Εὔνομος παλούμενος, ὅστις, ἐνταμόσας³ αὐτὸν εἰς Πειραιᾶ, ἐφροσπάθησε νὰ τὸν παρηγορίσῃ καὶ νὰ τὸν ἐγκαρδιώσῃ⁴, δίδων εἰς αὐτὸν συμβουλὸς καταλλήλους⁵ πρὸς διόρθωσιν τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων του, ιδίως δὲ συνιστῶν⁶ πρὸς αὐτὸν θέλησιν σταθερὰν καὶ ἐπίμονον πρὸς ἐπιτυχίαν τοῦ σκοποῦ του.

Κατὰ παραγγελίαν λοιπὸν τοῦ Εὐνόμου, ἤρχισε νὰ γυμνάζῃ τὸ σῶμά του, ὅπως ἐνδυναμώσῃ⁷ αὐτὸν. Ἀνέβαινε τρέχων ἀνηφόρους⁸, καὶ ἀπίγγελλε συγχρόνως στίχους, διὰ νὰ ἀναπτύξῃ οὕτω τοὺς πνεύμονας καὶ τὴν φωνήν του. Κοιτῶν δὲ χάλικας ἐντὸς τοῦ στόματος ἐφροσπάθει νὲ ἐκφωνῆ λόγους, διορθόνων τοιουτορόπως τὴν τραυλότητα τῆς γλώσσης του, καὶ τὴν ἀσάφειαν τῆς ποιοφορῆς του. Άιδη νὰ συνειθίσῃ δὲ εἰς τὰς ταραχὰς καὶ τοὺς θορύβους τοῦ ἀκροατηρίου του⁹, πατέβαινεν εἰς τὸ Φάληρον, λιμένα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, καὶ ἀπίγγελλε τοὺς λόγους του ἐνώπιον τῶν συντριβομένων καὶ ἀφριξόντων¹⁰ εἰς τοὺς βράχους κυμάσινθετων. Λεβῶν δὲ παρὰ τυος ὑποκοιτοῦ Σατύρου ὁδηγίας τινὰς¹¹, ἐφροσπάθει νὰ ἐκφωνῇ τοὺς λόγους του καὶ διὰ παραγγελίας ἐκφραστικῆς καὶ διὰ χειρονομίῶν¹² καταλλήλων.

Κατεσκεύασε προσέτι ὑπόγειον¹³, εἰς τὸ ὄποιον καταβαίνων ἔμενε δύω καὶ τρεῖς, μῆνας ἐντὸς αὐτοῦ, μελετῶν, συνιθέτων, καὶ ἀπαγγέλλων τοὺς λόγους του. Ήρός τούτοις, διὰ νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ ἴστορικὰς γνώσεις καὶ πολιτικὴν ἐμπειρίαν, ιδίως δὲ διὰ νὰ μορφώσῃ¹⁴ τὸ λεκτικόν¹⁵ του, ἀντέγραψεν ὄπτανις τὸ σύγγραμμα τοῦ μεγάλου ἴστορικοῦ Θουκυδίδου.

Τόσοι κόποι καὶ τόσοι ἀγῶνες ἰκανοποίησαν¹⁶ ἐπὶ τέλους τὴν φιλοτιμίαν τοῦ νέου φίτορος, στεφανώσαντες μὲ πληρεστάτην ἐπιτυχίαν τὴν σταθερὰν καὶ ἐπίμονον θέλησιν του, καὶ ἀναδείξαντες αὐτὸν τὸν μεγαλήτερον καὶ δεινότερον.

¹ was laughed at. ² in his despair. ³ ἐνταμόνω, to meet. ⁴ encourage. ⁵ fit, becoming. ⁶ ονυμοτῶ, recommend. ⁷ strengthen. ⁸ up-hill paths. ⁹ of his hearers. ¹⁰ foaming. ¹¹ whilst being also instructed by the actor Satyros. ¹² movement of the hands. ¹³ subterraneous vault. ¹⁴ to perfect. ¹⁵ expression. ¹⁶ satisfied.

τερον φόγτορα ἀφ' ὅσους¹ ἄκρι τοῦδε ἐγγένησεν ὁ ἀρχαῖος καὶ ὁ νεώτερος πόσος. Οὐ νέος οὔτος ἡτον ὁ Αημοσθένης.

Οἱ συμπολῖται τον Ἀθηναῖον καὶ ὄλοι οἱ σύγχρονοι τον Ἑλληνες ἐθαύμαζον αὐτὸν διὰ τὴν ἀνδρικὴν² εὐγλωττίαν του. Τὴν εὐγλωττίαν του δὲ ταύτην ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐλάμπουνε καὶ ἀνύψουνε ὁ πατριωτικὸς³ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς, καὶ ὁ διακαῆς⁴ ἔρως του πρὸς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἥτις διὰ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ ἀφῆκεν ἐν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ Ἑλλάδι τὸν τελεταῖόν της στεναγμὸν, τὴν τελευταίαν μοσχοβόλου πνοήν της.⁵

2. Ἡ μάχη τῶν Πλαταιῶν καὶ ὁ Παυσανίας.

Μετὰ τὴν ἔνδοξον ναυμαχίαν τῆς Σαλαμῖνος ὁ Ξέρξης, φυγὼν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἀφῆκεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὸν στρατηγὸν του Μαρδόνιον ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς⁶ τριακοσίων χιλιάδων στρατοῦ, ὃπως δὶ αὐτοῦ καθηποτάξῃ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ο Μαρδόνιος πρὸν ἦ δοκιμάσῃ⁷ καὶ πάλιν τὴν τύχην τῶν Περσικῶν ὅπλων, ἐποσπάθησε διὰ μεγάλων ὑποσχέσεων, διὰ δωροδοκιῶν, διὰ κολακειῶν, καὶ δὶ ἀπειλῶν νὰ κατορθώσῃ τὴν ὑποταγὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

Αλλ' οἱ φιλοπάτριδες Ἀθηναῖοι κατεφρόνησαν καὶ τὰς ὑποσχέσεις, καὶ τὰς κολακείας, καὶ τὰς ἀπειλὰς τοῦ Μαρδόνιου. Ἐν ἔτος δὲ μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν τῆς Σαλαμῖνος εἰς τὰς Πλαταιάς, πόλιν τῆς Βοιωτίας, συνεκροτήθη μάχη φρουριωτάτη, καθ' ἣν καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς Μαρδόνιος ἐφουεύθη, καὶ ὅλος σχεδὸν ὁ Περσικὸς στρατὸς κατεστράφη· μόνον δὲ τρεῖς χιλιάδες ἐκ τῶν τριακοσίων ἡδυνήθησαν νὰ διασωθῶσιν, ὅπως φέρωσι τὴν θλιβερὰν εἴδησιν τῆς καταστροφῆς των εἰς τὴν Περσίαν.

Στρατηγὸς τοῦ Ἀθηναϊκοῦ στρατοῦ ἡτον ὁ Αριστείδης· τῶν δὲ Σπαρτιατῶν στρατηγὸς καὶ συγχρόνως ἀρχιστράτηγος ὅλων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡτον ὁ Σπαρτιάτης Παυσανίας.

Πρὸ τῆς μάχης πεισματώδης⁸ φιλονεικία ἡγέοθη μεταξὺ Τεγεατῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων περὶ τῆς θέσεως τῆς τιμῆς. Οἰεθρώτατα δὲ ἀποτελέσματα εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν στρατὸν καὶ εἰς τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὸ μέλλον ἡδύναντο νὰ προκύψωσιν ἐκ τῆς

¹ of all whom, ² manly, ³ patriotism, ⁴ glowing, ⁵ the last fragrant breath, ⁶ at the head, ⁷ to try, ⁸ pertinacious.

φιλονεικίας ταύτης, ἀν δὲ ἀληθῶς φιλόπατρις στρατηγὸς τῶν Αθηναίων Αριστείδης δὲν ἐπαρουσιάζετο ἐν τῷ μέσῳ¹ κηρύττων, διὰ οἱ Αθηναῖοι θέλοντες δεχθῆ εὐχαρίστως ὅποιανδήποτε θέσιν καὶ ἀν τοῖς δώσωσι,² διότι δὲν περιμένουν νὰ τιμηθῶσιν ἀπὸ τὴν θέσιν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ θέλοντες τιμήσει ταύτην, ὅποιαδήποτε καὶ ἐν ἵνε.³ Τοιουτοτρόπως η φιλονεικία ἔπανσεν, η δύνονται ἔπανηλθε, καὶ η νίκη ἐστεφάνωσε τα Ελληνικὰ ὅπλα, καὶ ἔπεισφοάγισε⁴ τὴν Ελληνικὴν ἐλευθερίαν εἰς τὴν πεδιάδα τῶν Πλαταιῶν.

Μετὰ τὴν μάχην ταύτην ὁ Πανσανίας, ἐπὶ μεφαλῆς τοῦ Ελληνικοῦ στόλου μεταβάς εἰς τὸ Βυζάντιον, ἐκυρίευσεν⁵ αὐτὸ, προσθέσας εἰς τὰ πλούσια Περσικὰ λάφυρα, τὰ δόπια εἰς τὰς Πλαταιὰς ἔλαβε, καὶ ἄλλα πολὺ πλουσιώτερα, τὰ δόπια εἰς τὸ Βυζάντιον ἔθρεν.

Αλλὰ τὰ πλούτη καὶ η δόξα τυφλόνοντον ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον τοὺς ἀδυνάτους νόμας,⁶ καὶ διαφθείρουν τὰς ποταπὰς καὶ ἀγενεῖς καρδίας.⁷ Ή δόξα λοιπὸν τῶν Πλαταιῶν καὶ τὰ πλούσια λάφυρα ἐτύφλωσεν καὶ διέφθειραν τὸν Πανσανίαν. Καθὼς δὲ ὁ μέθυσος δὲν χορταίνει οἶνον, τοιούτορύπως ὁ δοξομανῆς καὶ πλουτομανῆς Πανσανίας, μὴ χορταίνων δόξαν καὶ πλούτη, κατίμητησε χάριν αὐτῶν νὰ καύσῃ, ὅχι μόνον ἐνα ναὸν, ὡς ὁ Ηρόστρατος, ἀλλὰ ὄλληληρον τὴν Ελλάδα, προδίδων αὐτὴν αἰσχρῶς εἰς τὸν Ερόξην.

Ἐντυχᾶς αἱ προδοτικαὶ προτάσεις τοῦ Πανσανίου ἀνεκαλύψθησαν ἐγκαίρως ὑπὸ τῶν συμπολιτῶν του· ἀλλ' ὅτε ἐπρόκειτο⁸ νὰ συλλάβωσι καὶ φυλακίσωσιν αὐτὸν, διὰ νὰ τὸν δικάσωσιν ὡς προδότην τῆς πατρίδος αὐτῶν, προφθάσας κατέφυγεν¹⁰ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἐν Σπάρτῃ ναοῦ τῆς Χαλκιοίνοις Αθηνᾶς.⁹ Ήτο δὲ θρηγκευτικῶς ἀπηγορευμένον παρὸ τοῖς Ἑλλησι νὰ συλλαμβάνωσιν ἀνθρωπὸν κατεφυγόντα ἐντὸς ναοῦ.

Ἐπομένως οἱ Σπαρτιῆται, μὴ δυνάμενοι νὰ συλλάβωσιν αὐτὸν, ἀπεφάσισαν νὰ τειχίσωσι τὴν θύραν τοῦ ναοῦ, ὅπως ἐντὸς αὐτοῦ ἀποθάνῃ τῆς πείνης¹¹ ὁ ἀπὸ ἀπληγστον πείναν πλούτου καὶ δόξης κυριευθεὶς¹² Πανσανίας.

¹ come forward. ² every position, which would be given to them. ³ whatever it might be. ⁴ to seal. ⁵ conquer. ⁶ all who are imbeciles. ⁷ the vulgar and cowardly. ⁸ ambitious and greedy. ⁹ if it happened. ¹⁰ saved himself in time. ¹¹ starve. ¹² ruled.

Δέγεται¹ δὲ ὅτι ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ Πανσανίου ἔθεσεν εἰς τὴν θύραν τοῦ ναοῦ τὸν πρώτον λίθον κατὰ τοῦ προδότου νιοῦ τῆς, αἰσχυνομένη² διότι ἐγένυνησε τέκνον ἀνάξιον τῆς Σπάρτης.

3. Ἀληπασᾶς καὶ Σούλι.

Χρόνους πολλοὺς ἐπολέμει³ ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς τὸ Σούλιον, ἀγωνιζόμενος νὰ πνοιένη αὐτὸν, καὶ νὰ καθυποτάξῃ τοὺς Σουλιώτας· ἀλλ ὅτι αὐτοὶ Σπαρτιᾶται, ἐμπνεόμενοι⁴ ἀπὸ τὸ ίερὸν αἴσθημα τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τοῦ πατριωτισμοῦ, γενναίως πάντοτε ὑπερασπίθησαν τὴν πατρίδα των, καὶ ἡρωϊκῶς ἀπέκρουσαν τοὺς πολυαριθμούς στρατοὺς τοῦ Ἀληπασᾶ.

Κατὰ τὸ 1800 ἀπελπισθεὶς ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς ἀπὸ τὴν δύναμιν τῶν ὅπλων του, κατέφυγεν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τῶν χρημάτων, ἐλπίζων ὅτι δὶ αὐτῶν ἥθελε πατορθώσει τοὺς σπουδούς του. "Οὐτεν στέλλει πρέσβεις εἰς τὸ Σούλιον, καὶ δὶ αὐτῶν προσφέρει δύω χιλιάδας πουγγίων⁵ πρὸς τοὺς Σουλιώτας, ὑποσχόμενος εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀσυδοσίαν⁶ καὶ δοπιασδίποτε γαίας τοῦ ζητήσωσι πρὸς ἀποκατάστασιν των,⁷ ἀρνεῖ νὰς τῷ παραδώσωσι τοὺς ἀπορθήτους βράχους τοῦ Σουλίου των.

Ἴδοù δὲ ἡ ἀπάντησις τοῦ ἡρωϊκοῦ τούτου λαοῦ εἰς τὰς προτάσεις τοῦ Ἀληπασᾶ·

"Βεζίρι Ἀληπασᾶ σὲ χαιρετοῦμεν!⁹

"Η πατρίς μας εἶναι ἀπείρως γλυκυτέραι καὶ ἀπὸ τὰ ἄσπρα σου,¹⁰ καὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς εὐτυχεῖς τόπους ὃπου ὑπόσχεσαι νὰ μᾶς δάσης. "Οὐτεν ματαίως κοπιάζεις, ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἐλευθερία μας δὲν πωλεῖται οὕτε ἀγοράζεται μὲ δόλους τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῆς γῆς, παρὸ μόνον μὲ τὸ αἷμα καὶ μὲ τὸν θάνατον καὶ τοῦ ὑστέρου¹¹ Σουλιώτουν.

οἱ Σουλιώται μικροὶ καὶ μεγάλοι."

Ἀποτυχῶν ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς ἐνώπιον τῆς ἀφιλοχρηματίας¹² καὶ τῆς ἰσχυρᾶς φιλοπατρίας τῶν γενναίων Σουλιώτων, προσέφυγεν εἰς τὰ μέσα τῆς διαιρέσεως¹³ καὶ τῆς προδοσίας.

¹ it is said. ² for she was ashamed. ³ made war. ⁴ animated. ⁵ a. purse = 500 piasters. ⁶ free from duty. ⁷ settlement. ⁸ if they would only agree. ⁹ be welcome. ¹⁰ thy money. ¹¹ last. ¹² disinterestedness. ¹³ dissension.

Ἐπροσπάθησε λοιπὸν νὰ διαφύγειογ¹ ἵδιαιτέοως τὸν Σουλιώτην Ζέρβαν, καὶ διὰ τῆς προδοσίας αὐτοῦ νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ τὴν ὑποδούλωσιν τοῦ Σουλίου. Ὁθεν ἀρόστοφερεν εἰς αὐτὸν ὀκτακόσια πουγγία καὶ μεγίστας τιμᾶς, ἀν συντελέση² εἰς τοὺς σκοπούς του. Άλλ' ὁ Σουλιώτης Ζέρβας ίδου τι ἀπήντησε ποδὸς τὸν Ἀληπασᾶν.

„Σὲ εὐχαριστῶ, Βεξίρη, διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἐμὲ ἀγάπην σου· πλὴν τὰ ὀκτακόσια πουγγία παρακαλῶ νὰ μὴ μοῦ τὰ στειλῆς, ἐπειδὴ καὶ δὲν ἡξεύρω νὰ τὰ μετρήσω· καὶ ἀν ἡξεύρω πάλιν δὲν ἥμουν εὐχαριστημένος οὔτε μίαν³ πέτραν τῆς πατοΐδος μου νὰ σοὶ δώσω δι' ἀντιπληρωμῆν, καὶ οὐχὶ πατρίδα ὀλόκληρον ὡς φαντάζεσαι.⁴

Ἡ τιμὴ δὲ ὅπου⁵ μοῦ ὑπόσχεσαι μοῦ εἶναι ἄχρηστος.⁶ Πλοῦτος καὶ τιμὴ εἰς ἐμὲ εἶναι τὰ ἄρματά μου,⁷ μὲ τὰς ὁποῖα ἀπαθανατίζω τὸ ὄνομά μου, ὑπερασπιζόμενος τὴν γλυκυτάτην μου πατρίδα.

Ζέρβας.”

¹ to bribe. ² if he would favour. ³ none. ⁴ you imagine. ⁵ the. ⁶ useless. ⁷ my weapons.

THIRD COURSE.

I.

Vocabulary.

1. The World.

the world, ὁ κόσμος.

- elements, τὰ στοχεῖα.
- sun, ὁ ἥλιος.
- moon, τὸ φεγγάρι, or: ἡ σελήνη.
- stars, τὰ ἀστρα.
- sky, ὁ οὐρανός.
- planets, οἱ πλανῆται.
- comet, ὁ κομήτης.
- moonshine, τὸ φῶς τοῦ φεγγαριοῦ.

the new moon, τὸ νέον φεγγάρι.

- full moon, τὸ γεμάτον φεγγάρι.
- light, τὸ φῶς.
- east(morning), ἡ ἀνατολή.
- south (noon), ἡ νοτία.
- west (evening), ἡ δύσις.
- north (midnight), ὁ βορέας.
- cloud, τὸ νέφος.

2. The Elements.

the fire, ἡ φωτιά.

- water, τὸ νερόν.
- sea, ἡ θάλασσα.
- lake, ἡ λίμνη.
- ocean, ὁ ὠκεανός.
- harbour, ὁ λιμήν.
- tide, ἡ ροὴ.
- ebb, ἡ παλίρροια.
- river, τὸ ποτάμι, or: ὁ ποταμός.

the canal, τὸ κανάλι,

- wave, τὸ κύμα.
- earth, ἡ γῆ.
- universe, τὸ πᾶν.
- island, ἡ νησος.
- mountain, τὸ βουνόν.
- valley, ἡ κοιλάδα.
- air, ὁ αέρας.
- wind, ὁ ἵνεμος.

3. The Weather.

the weather, ὁ καιρός.

- cold, τὸ κρύος, τὸ κρῦον.
- frost, τὸ κρύος.
- heat, ἡ ζέστη.
- dew, ἡ δροσιά.
- fog, ἡ καταχνά.
- hoar frost, ἡ πάχνη.
- snow, τὸ χιόνι.
- rain, ἡ βροχή.
- rainbow, ἡ ἵψις.

the hail, τὸ χαλάζι.

- ice, ὁ πάγος.
- storm, ἡ ἀνεμοξάλη.
- thunder, ἡ βροντή.
- lightning, ἡ ἀστραπή.
- storm, ἡ μπόρας ὑπέλλω.
- barometer, τὸ βαρόμετρον.
- thermometer, τὸ θερμόμετρον.

4. The Time.

the time, ὁ καιρός.

- beginning, ἡ ἀρχή.
- eternity, ἡ αἰωνιότης.
- end, τὸ τέλος.
- year, τὸ ἔτος, ὁ χρόνος.
- century, μία ἑκατοντάδα χρόνους.
- month, ὁ μῆνας, or: ὁ μῆν.
- week, ἡ ἑβδομάδα.
- day, ἡ ἥμέρα.
- hour, ἡ ὥρα.
- half hour, ἡ μισή ὥρα.
- quarter of an hour, τὸ τετράρτον τῆς ὥρας.
- minute, τὸ λεπτόν.

the second, τὸ λεπτόν δεύτερον.

- morning, τὸ πρωΐ, or τὸ ταχύ.
- sun-rise, ἡ ἀνατολή.
- noon, τὸ μεσημέρι, or: μεσημέριον.
- afternoon, τὸ ἀπομεσημέρι.
- sunset, τὸ βασιλευμα τοῦ ἡλίου.
- evening, τὸ βράδυ, or: ἡ ἐσπέρα.
- night, ἡ νύξ, or: ἡ νύκτα.
- midnight, τὰ μεσάνυκτα.

5. The Seasons, Months and Days.

the seasons, οἱ καιροὶ τοῦ χρόνου.

- spring, ἡ ἄνοιξις.
- summer, τὸ καλοκαίρι.
- autumn, τὸ φθινόπωρον.
- winter, ὁ χειμῶνας.
- January, ὁ Ιανουάριος.

February, ὁ φεβρουάριος.

March, ὁ μάρτιος.

April, ὁ ἀπρίλιος.

May, ὁ μάϊος.

June, ὁ Ιούνιος.

July, ὁ Ιούλιος.

August, ὁ αὔγουστος.

September, ὁ σεπτέμβριος.	Tuesday, ἡ τρίτη.
October, ὁ ὁκτώβριος.	Wednesday, ἡ τετάρτη.
November, ὁ νοέμβριος.	Thursday, ἡ πέμπτη.
December, ὁ δεκέμβριος.	Friday, ἡ παρασκευή.
Monday, ἡ δευτέρα.	Saturday, τὸ σαββάτο.
	Sunday, ἡ κυριακή.

6. Trees, Flowers, etc.

the tree, τὸ δένδρον.

- plant, τὸ φυτόν.
- branch, τὸ κλωνάρι, or: κλωνάριον, or: ὁ κλάν.
- stem of a tree, τὸ κορμάλι, or: ὁ κορμὸς τοῦ δένδρου, or: τὸ στέλεχος
- leaf, τὸ φύλλον.
- bark, ἡ φλοῦδα.
- root, ἡ ρίζα.
- fruit, ὁ καρπός.
- kernel, τὸ κουκούτζε.
- oak, ἡ δρῦς, or: ἡ βαλανιδία.
- beech, ἡ φηγός, or: ὁξυά.
- fir, ἡ έλατος, or: ἡ έλάτη.
- pine, ὁ πεῦκος, or: κουκούναριά.
- lime-tree, ὁ φελύρα.
- willow, ἡ ἵτεα.
- elm-tree, ἡ πτελειά.
- birch, ἡ σημύδα.
- ash-tree, ἡ ἀγριοβαλανιδία.
- poplar, ἡ λεύκη, or: κουκούβιά.
- apple-tree, ἡ μηλιά.
- pear-tree, ἡ ἀπειδιά.
- plum-tree, ἡ δαμασκηνιά.
- cherry-tree, ἡ κερασία.

the fig-tree, ἡ συκιά.

- nut-tree, ἡ καρυδιά.
- flower, τὸ ἄνθος, or: τὸ λουλούδι.
- nosegay, τὸ δεμάτι λουλούδια.
- rose, τὸ τριαντάφυλλον, or: ϕόδον.
- tulip, ὁ λαλές, or: ὁ τυλίπη.
- pink, τὸ γαρόφαλο, or: τὸ καρυόφυλλον.
- violet, τὸ ἔον, or: το ἴστιον.
- hyacinth, τὸ ζιμπίλι, or: ὁ ύάκινθος.
- lily, τὸ κρίνον, or: ὁ κρίνος.
- vegetables, τὰ ὄσπρια, or: κορταρικά.
- spinach, τὸ σπανάκι, or: ἡ ἀτράφαξις.
- cabbage, τὸ λέχανον, or: τὸ καρπολέχανον.
- asparagus, τὸ σπαράγγιον, or: τὸ ἀσπαράγγιον.
- artichoke, ἡ ἀγκινάρα.
- potatoes, τὰ γαιόρηλα.
- rice, τὸ ρύζι.
- turnip, τὸ γογγύλι.

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| the radish, <i>τὸ δέπανιον</i> , or:
ἡ φαρανίς. | the peas, <i>τὰ πιζέλλια</i> .
- beans, <i>τὰ φασούλια</i> . |
| - salad, <i>τὸ μαροῦλι</i> , or: ἡ σαλάτα. | - cucumber, <i>τὸ ἀγκοῦρι</i> . |
| - celery, <i>τὸ σέλινον</i> . | - cauliflower, <i>τὸ κουνουπίδει</i> . |

7. Birds.

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| the bird, <i>τὸ πουλὶ</i> , or: <i>τὸ πτηνόν</i> . | the capon, <i>τὸ καπάνιον</i> . |
| - nest, ἡ φωλεά, or: φωλία. | - turkey, ἡ κούρια, or: <i>τὸ ντίντιο</i> , or: ἡ μισήρια. |
| - egg, <i>τὸ αὐγόν</i> . | - pheasant, ὁ φασιανός. |
| - egg-shell, <i>τὸ τζέφλι</i> . | - goose, ἡ χῆνα, or: ὁ χήν. |
| - yolk, ὁ κρόκος τοῦ αὐγοῦ. | - wild goose, ἡ ἀγριόχηνα. |
| - eagle, ὁ ἄετός. | - duck, ἡ πάπια, or: ἡ υῆσσα. |
| - ostrich, ἡ στρουθοκαμήλος. | - wild-duck, ἡ ἀγριοπάπια. |
| - vulture, ὁ γύπας, γύψ. | - partridge, ἡ πέρδικα, or: πέρδιξ. |
| - crane, ὁ γερανός. | - snipe, ἡ ὀρνιθοσκαλίδα, or: μπεκάτζα. |
| - falcon, <i>τὸ γιεράκι</i> . | - lark, ὁ κορυδαλός, or: σκορδαλός. |
| - raven, ὁ κόρακας, or: κόραξ. | - quail, <i>τὸ δρτύγι</i> , or: <i>τὸ χαμουλάδι</i> . |
| - crow, ἡ γοραντζίνα, or: κορώνη. | - magpie, ἡ κίσσα. |
| - peacock, <i>τὸ παβόνι</i> , or: παγώνιον. | - goldfinch, <i>τό γαρδέλι</i> , or: καιρδερίνι. |
| - stork, <i>τὸ λειλέπι</i> , or: λελέπι. | - greenfinch, ἡ ἀκανθίς. |
| - swan, ὁ κύκνος. | - nightingale, <i>τὸ ἀηδόνι</i> . |
| - heron, ὁ ἐρωδιός. | - canarybird, <i>τὸ κανάρι</i> . |
| - pigeon, <i>τὸ περιστέρι</i> , or: περιστερά. | - parrot, ὁ ψιττακός, or: παπάγας. |
| - cock, ὁ πετεινός, or: ἀλέκτωρ. | - swallow, ἡ χελιδών. |
| - hen, ἡ ὄρνις. | - cuckoo, ὁ κοῦκνος. |

8. Fishes.

- the fish, τὸ ὄψάρι, or: ὄψάριον, or: ὁ ἰχθύς.
- scale, τὸ λέπι, or: ὁ μπαγῆς.
- bone, τὸ ψαροκόκκαλον, or: τὸ ἀγκέθιον.
- fin, τὸ πτερόν τοῦ ψαριοῦ.
gill, τὸ σπάραχνον.
- whale, ὁ κῆτος.
- dolphin, ὁ δελφίν, or: δελφίνας.
- eel, τὸ χέλι, or: τὸ ἔχελιον.
- pike, τὸ γουμποί, or: ὁ λούκιος.
- mackerel, τὸ σκουμβρὶ.
- salmon, ὁ σαλομᾶν, or: ἀττακεύς.
- herring, ἡ μαϊνίς, or: ἡ αἰρίχνα.
- sturgeon, ἡ μουρούνα.
- sea eel, τὸ μουγγοῖ.
- sole, τὸ χάψι.
- perch, ἡ πέρκη.

- the trout, τὸ χριστόψαρον, or: τρώκτης.
- carp, τὸ σαζάνι, or: ὁ κυπρῖνος.
- anchovy, ἡ σαρδέλλα, or: σάρδη.
- crab, ἡ καραβίδα.
- lobster, ὁ ἀστακός.
- shellfish, τὰ δοτρακοδέοματα.
- shell, τὸ μύδι, or: ἡ ἀχνίδα.
- oyster, τὸ στρίδι, or: ὄστρεον.
- snail, ὁ σαλίαγγος, or: νοχλίας.
- frog, ὁ βάτραχος, or: βάτακος.
- leech, ἡ βδέλλα.
- crocodile, ὁ κροκόδειλος.
- turtle, ἡ χελώνα.
- caviar, τὸ χαβιάρι, or: ὠστάριχον.

9. Insects.

- the worm, ὁ σκάληξ, or: τό σκουλήκι.
- insect, τὸ μαμοῦνε, or: ζωῶφιον.
- vermin, τὸ ἔντομον.
- toad, ὁ φρῦνος, or: ἡ μπράσπια.
- lizard, ἡ γουστερίτζα.
- fly, ἡ μύγα, or: μύγα.
- spider, ἡ ἀράχνη.

- the spider's web, ἡ ἀραχνιά.
- bee, ἡ μέλισσα.
- beehive, ὁ μελισσών.
- drone, ὁ μπούμπονρας.
- wasp, ἡ σφῆξ.
- beetle, ὁ πούποννας, or: ὁ ἀσπάθαρος.
- gnat, τὸ κοννούπι.
- moth, τὸ γαργάρι.

the butterfly, ἡ πεταλοῦδα, or: ψύχη.	the glow-worm, ἡ καλοφότια.
- cock-chafier, ὁ ζουνός.	- scorpion, ὁ σκαρπιός.
- cricket, ὁ τζίντζικας, or: τέττιξ.	- snake, τὸ φίδι.
- locust, ἡ ἀκοίδη, or: ἀκοίδα.	- viper, ἡ ἔχιδνα.
	- tarantula, ἡ ταράντουλα.

10. Quadrupeds.

the quadruped, τὸ τετράποδον.	the donkey, ὁ γάδαρος, or: ὁ ὄνος.
- wild animal, τὸ ἀγρίδι, or: τὸ ἄγριον θηρίον.	- mule, τὸ μονλάρι.
- animal, τὸ ζῶον.	- stag, τὸ ἔλαφι.
- herd, τὸ κοπάδι, or: ἡ ποίμνη.	- buck, τὸ ζαρνάδι.
- lion, ὁ λέων, or: τὸ λεοντάρι.	- hare, ὁ λαγός.
- lioness, ἡ λέαινα, or: λεονταρίνα.	- rabbit, τὸ κουνέλι.
- hyena, ἡ υαινα.	- goat, ἡ γίδα, or: αἴξ.
- tiger, ἡ τίγρις.	- ox, τὸ βοῦδι, or: ὁ βοῦς.
- elephant, ὁ ἐλέφας, or: ἐλέφαντας.	- cow, ἡ ἀγελάδα, or: ἡ βοῦς.
- panther, ἡ πάρδαλις, or: λεοντοπάρδαλις.	- calf, τὸ μοσχάρι.
- leopard, ὁ λεόπαρδος, or: λεοντόπαρδος.	- horse, τὸ ἄλογον, or: ὁ ἵππος.
- camel, τὸ καμήλε.	- mare, ἡ φοράδα, or: ἡ ἵππος.
- dromedary, τὸ δρομεδάριον.	- sheep, ἡ προβατίνα.
- bear, ἡ ἀρκούδα, or: αρκτός.	- lamb, τὸ προβατάκι, or: τὸ ἄρνιον.
- wolf, ὁ λύκος.	- pig, τὸ γουροῦνι.
- she wolf, ἡ λύκαινα.	- sow, ἡ σκούφα, or: σύνινα.
- fox, ἡ ἀλεποῦ.	- wild boar, ὁ ἀγριόχοιδος.
- monkey, ἡ μαϊμοῦ, or: ὁ πίθηκος.	- dog, ὁ σκύλος, or: κύων.
	- cat, ἡ γάτα.
	- squirrel, ἡ βερβερίτζα.
	- mouse, ὁ ἐλείος, μῦς.
	- rat, ὁ μεγάλος ποντικός.
	- mole, ὁ τυφλοποντικός.

11. The State.

- | | |
|---|---|
| the state, <i>ἡ πολιτεία</i> .
- Government, <i>τὸ κυβέρνημα</i> .
- Monarchy, <i>ἡ μοναρχία</i> .
- Democracy, <i>ἡ δημοκρατία</i> .
- Republic, <i>ἡ δημούνικα</i> , (or better), <i>δημοκρατία</i> .
- aristocracy, <i>ἡ ἀριστοκρατεία</i> .
- anarchy, <i>ἡ ἀναρχία</i> .
- oligarchy, <i>ἡ ὀλιγαρχία</i> .
- amnesty, <i>ἡ ἀμνηστία</i> .
- Empire, <i>ἡ αὐτοκρατορία</i> .
- kingdom, <i>ἡ βασιλεία</i> .
- law, <i>ὁ νόμος</i> .
- lawgivers, <i>οἱ νομοποιός</i> .
- Crown, <i>ἡ κορώνα</i> , <i>τὸ στέμμα</i> . | the Monarch, <i>ὁ μονάρχης</i> .
- King, <i>ὁ βασιλεὺς</i> , or: <i>ὁ ἄρχας</i> .
- Queen, <i>ἡ βασίλεισσα</i> .
- Prince royal, <i>ὁ διάδοχος</i> .
- Prince, <i>ὁ βασιλόπαις</i> , <i>ὁ πρίγκιψ</i> .
- Princess, <i>ἡ πριγκίπησσα</i> .
- Consul, <i>ὁ πρόξενος</i> , or: <i>πόνσολος</i> .
- Vice-consul, <i>ὁ ἀντιπρόξενος</i> .
- Chancellor, <i>ὁ καγκελάριος</i> , or: <i>γραμματεὺς</i> .
- Lord Privy Seal, <i>ὁ μέγας λογοθέτης</i> .
- Governor, <i>ὁ ἔπαρχος</i> . |
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12. Man and Parts of the Body.

- | | |
|---|---|
| the man, <i>ὁ ἄνθρωπος</i> .
- body, <i>τὸ σῶμα</i> .
- flesh, <i>ἡ σάρκα</i> , or: <i>σάρξ</i> .
- head, <i>ἡ κεφαλή</i> , or: <i>τὸ κεφάλι</i> .
- skull, <i>τὸ κρανίον</i> .
- forehead, <i>τὸ κούτελον</i> .
- face, <i>τὸ πρόσωπον</i> .
- eye, <i>ὁ ὄφθαλμός</i> .
- eyebrows, <i>ἡ ὄφροντς</i> , or: <i>τὸ φρύδι</i> .
- eyelid, <i>τὸ βλέφαρον</i> .
- eyelashes, <i>τὰ ματόκλαδα</i> .
- eyeball, <i>τὸ ὄμματόφυλλον</i> .
- ear, <i>τὸ αὐτίον</i> , <i>τὸ οὖς</i> .
- hair, <i>ἡ κόμη</i> , <i>τὰ μαλλία</i> . | the cheek, <i>τὸ μάγουλον</i> , or: <i>ἡ παρειά</i> .
- nose, <i>ἡ μύτη</i> .
- nostrils, <i>τὰ ρωθούντα</i> .
- mouth, <i>τὸ στόμα</i> .
- lip, <i>τὸ χεῖλος</i> , or: <i>τὸ χεῖλι</i> .
- gum, <i>ὁ οὐρανίσκος</i> .
- teeth, <i>τὸ ὀδόντι</i> , or: <i>τὸ δοντί</i> .
- tongue, <i>ἡ γλῶσσα</i> .
- chin, <i>τὸ πηγούνιον</i> .
- beard, <i>τὰ γένεια</i> .
- moustache, <i>τὸ μουστάκι</i> .
- neck, <i>ὁ λαιμός</i> .
- throat, <i>ὁ γούργοντας</i> , <i>ἡ λάργυξ</i> .
- shoulder, <i>ὁ ὄμος</i> . |
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the back, ἡ ράχη.

- spine, τὸ ὄφακον καλον.
- arm, ὁ βραχίων.
- elbow, ὁ ἄγκων.
- fist, ὁ γρόνθος.
- hand, ἡ χείρ, or: τὸ χέρι.
- open hand, ἡ παλάμη,
- or: ἡ φρουχτα.
- finger, ὁ δάκτυλος, or:
- τὸ δάκτυλον.

the thumb, ὁ μέγας δάκτυλος.

- right hand, τὸ δεξιὸν χέρι.
- left hand, τὸ ἀριστερὸν χέρι.
- chest, τὸ στῆθος.
- stomach, ὁ στόμαχος.
- heart, ἡ καρδία.
- liver, τὸ σικάτη, or: ἡ παστα.
- lung, ὁ πνεύμων.
- foot, τὸ ποδάρι.

13. Faculties of Mind and Body.

the life, ἡ ζωή.

- memory, τὸ ἐνθυμητικόν, or: ἡ μνήμη.
- thought, ὁ λογισμός.
- soul, ἡ ψυχή.
- reason, τὸ λογικόν.
- intellect, ὁ νοῦς, or: ἡ διάνοια.
- will, ἡ θέλησις.
- faculty of judgement, ἡ κρίσις.
- talent, ἡ ἀγχίνοια, or: εὐφυΐα.
- knowledge, ἡ προοπή.
- imagination, ἡ φαντασία.
- idea, ἡ ιδέα.
- opinion, ἡ γνώμη, or: δόξα.
- forgetfulness, ἡ λησμονήσια, or: ἡ λήθη.
- folly, ἡ τρελα, or: μανία.
- stupidity, ἡ ἀνοησία.
- wisdom, ἡ σοφία.
- character, ὁ χαρακτήρ.
- confidence, ἡ ἐμπιστοσύνη.
- suspicion, ἡ ὑποψία.

the fear, ὁ φόβος, or: ἡ δειλία.

- shame, ἡ ἐντροπή, or: αἰσχύνη.
- rest, repose, ἡ ἡσυχία
- uneasiness, ἡ ἀνησυχία.
- despair, ἡ ἀπελπισία.
- enmity, ἡ ἔχθρα.
- amazement, ὁ θαυμασμός.
- attention, ἡ προσοχή.
- joy, ἡ χαρά.
- sadness, ἡ λύπη, or: θλίψις.
- passion, τὸ πάθος.
- detestation, τὸ μῖσος.
- liveliness, ἡ ζωηρότης.
- astonishment, ὁ θαυμασμός.
- sleep, ὁ ὕπνος.
- dream, τὸ ὅνειρον, or: ἐνύπνιον.
- disease, ἡ ἀρρώστια, or: ἀσθένεια.
- death, ὁ θάνατος.
- health, ἡ ύγεια.
- beauty, ἡ εὐμορφία, or: ὡραιότης.

14. Age.

the age, ἡ οὐλεῖα.

- childhood, ἡ νηπιότης.
- youth, ἡ νεότης, or: τὰ νιάτα.
- child, τὸ τέκνον, or: τὸ παιδί.
- baby, τὸ νήπιον, or: τὸ βρέφος.
- boy, τὸ ἄγόρι, or: τὸ παιδίον.
- girl, ἡ κόρη.
- little girl, τὸ κορίτζε, or: κορίτζεον.

the youth, ὁ νεός, or: τὸ μετρόπιον.

- bachelor, ὁ παρθένος.
- young lady, ἡ παρθένος.
- servant, ἡ θεράπαινα.
- husband, ὁ ἄνδρας, or: ἀνήρ.
- wife, ἡ γυναικα, or: ἡ γυνή.
- old man, ὁ γέρων.
- old woman, ἡ γραία, or: γερόντισσα.
- aged, ὁ ἐσχατογένων.

15. Relations.

the relationship, ἡ συγγένεια.

- relations, οἱ συγγενεῖς.
- family, ἡ οικογένεια, or: ἡ φαμίλια.
- friend, ὁ φίλος, or: ἑταῖρος.
- female friend, ἡ φιλενάδα, or: ἡ φίλη.
- enemy, ὁ ἔχθρος.
- ancestors, οἱ πούρονοι.
- descendants, οἱ μεταγενέστεροι, or: οἱ ἀπόγονοι.
- parents, οἱ γονεῖς, or: οἱ συγγενεῖς.
- father, ὁ πατέρας, or: πατέρος.
- mother, ἡ μήτηρ, or: μητέρα, or: μάννα.
- grand-father, ὁ πεππός, or: παππούλης.
- grand-mother, ἡ προμήτερ, or: ἡ βάβα, or: ἡ γιαγιά.

the son, ὁ γιός, or: τὸ παιδί.

- daughter, ἡ θυγάτηρ, or: ἡ θυγατέρα, or: ἡ κόρη.
- eldest, ὁ πρωτότοκος.
- younger, ὁ νεώτερος γιός.
- only son, ὁ μονοπατίδης.
- adopted son, ὁ ψυχονιός.
- brother, ὁ αδελφός.
- sister, ἡ αδελφή.
- step-father, ὁ μητρούιός.
- step-mother, ἡ μητρούιά.
- father-in-law, ὁ πενθερός, or: μητρούιός.
- mother-in-law, ἡ πενθερά, or: μητρούιά.
- son-in-law, ὁ γαμβρός, or: ὁ προγονός.
- daughter-in-law, ἡ γυνή μητρη, or: ἡ προγονή.
- brother-in-law, ὁ συμπένθερος, or: ὁ γυναικέδελφος.
- sister-in-law, ἡ συμπεν-

θέρος, or: ἡ γυναικα- δελφη.	the nephew, ὁ ἀνεψιός.
the uncle, ὁ θεῖος, or: μπάρ- μπας.	- niece, ἡ ἀνεψιά.
- aunt, ἡ θεία, or: ἄμμια.	- cousin, ὁ ἐξάδελφος.
- grand-son, ὁ ἔγγονος, or: ἔγγονός.	- matrimony, ἡ συζυγία.
- grand-daughter, ἡ ἔγγο- νος, or: ἔγγόνη.	- bridegroom, ὁ νυμφίος, or: ὁ νεόγαμβρος.
	- bride, ἡ νύμφη.

16. The Table.

the table, ἡ τραπέζα, or: τραπέζι.	the sugar-basin, ἡ σακχαρο- πνήσις.
- chair, τὸ σκαμνίον.	- vinegar bottle, τὸ ὀξυδε- ρον, or: ἡ ὀξίς.
- table cloth, τὸ τραπεζο- μάνδυλον.	- mustard-pot, τὸ σιναπο- δοχεῖον.
- table napkin, ἡ πετζέττα, τὸ χειρόμαντον.	- bottle, τὸ ὑαλίον, or: ἡ λάγηνος.
- plate, τὸ πιάτον, τὸ πινάκιον.	- glass, τὸ ποτήριον.
- knife, τὸ μαχαίριον.	- cup and saucer, τὸ φλιτ- ζόνι, or: ἡ τάσσα.
- fork, τὸ πειρούνιον.	- salver, ὁ διόκος.
- spoon, τὸ χουλιάριον, ἡ παροψίς.	- towel, τὸ χειρόμαντρον.
- dish, τὸ κοχλιώριον, or: ἡ ἀπλάδα.	- sugar, ἡ ζαχάρη.
- pepper-castor, τὸ πεπε- ροδοχεῖον.	- candle, τὸ κέρι.
- saltcellar, τὸ ἀλατήριον.	- lamp, ὁ λύχνος.
	- candle-stick, τὸ λυχνάρι, or: τὸ ηροπήγιον.

17. Eatables.

the viands, τὰ αναγκαῖα τῆς ζωῆς.	the breakfast, τὸ πρόγευμα.
- meal, τὸ γεῦμα.	- dinner, τὸ γεῦμα, or: ἄριστον.

the supper, ὁ δεῖπνος.

- banquet, τὸ συμπόσιον.
- soup, ἡ σοῦπα.
- boiled, τὸ βραστὸν or: ἐφθόνη.
- beef, τὸ σκέτον, or: βόειον.
- gravy, ἡ σάλτζα.
- pie, ἡ πίτα, τὸ ἀρτοποεῖσθαι.
- venison, τὸ ἀγρίμειον.
- pancake, ὁ τηγανίτης.
- omelet, τὸ σφουγγάτον.
- eggs, τὰ αὐγά, or: ἀβά.
- fresh eggs, νέω αὐγά.
- soft boiled eggs, νερούλα αὐγά.
- meat, τὸ κρέας.
- roast meat, τὸ ψητὸν, or: ὀπτὸν.
- veal, τὸ μοσχαρίσιον
(κρέας).
- lamb, τὸ αὐνίσιον (κρέας).
- mutton, τὸ πρόβειον
(κρέας).
- pork, τὸ κοίριον.
- hen, ἡ ὄρνις.
- a young chicken, τὸ ὄρνιθόπουλον, or: ὄρνιθιον.
- the ham, τὸ κοιρομέρι.
- liver, τὸ σικότι, or: ἡ παρο.
- salad, ἡ σαλάτα.
- stew, τὸ ἀρτυμα, or: καρύκευμα.
- cake, τὸ πέμπα.
- polenta, τὸ κεσκένι.

the bread, τὸ ψωμὶ, or: ὁ ἄρτος.

- crust, ἡ κορὰ, or: ὁ ἀτάραχος.
- crumb, ἡ ψιχία.
- black bread, τὸ μαῦρον ψωμὶ, ὁ μελας ἄρτος.
- white bread, τὸ ἄσπρον ψωμὶ.
- a piece of bread, κομμάτιον ψωμὶ.
- flour, τὸ ἀλεύριον.
- bacon, τὸ κοίριον πάχος.
- butter, τὸ βούτυρον.
- cream, τὸ ἀνθόγαλον.
- milk, τὸ γάλα.
- cheese, τὸ τυρίον, or: τὸ τυροῦ.
- cheese cake, ἡ τυρόπιτα.
- pea, τὸ πιζέλλιον, or: πίσον.
- bean, τὸ κουκίον.
- rice, τὸ ὄρυζειον, or: τὸ ρύζι.
- cabbage, τὸ καρπολάχανον, or: ἡ κράμβη.
- cauliflower, τὸ κουνουπίδι.
- pepper, τὸ πιπέρι.
- vinegar, τὸ ξύδι, or: τὸ ὀξύδιον.
- oil, τὸ λάδι, or: ἔλαιον.
- mustard, τὸ σινάπι, or: ἡ μοστάρδα.

18. Fruit.

the fruit, *τὸ ὄπωρικόν*.

- apple, *τὸ μῆλον*.
- pear, *τὸ ἀπίδι*.
- peach, *τὸ φοδάκινον*.
- fig, *τὸ σῦκον*.
- plum, *τὸ ἀβράμηλον*.
- apricot, *τὸ κατσι*, *τὸ βαρύκονικον*.
- cherry, *τὸ κεράσι*.
- olive, *ἡ ἔλαια*.
- date, *ὁ χουρμᾶς*, or: *φοίνιξ*.
- orange, *τὸ πορτοκάλιον*.
- lemon, *τὸ λειμώνιον*.
- grape, *τὸ σταφύλιον*.

the nut, *τὸ καρύδιον*.

- hazelnut, *τὸ λεφτόκαρδον*.
- chestnut, *τὸ κάστανον*.
- almond, *τὸ ἀμύγδαλον*.
- melon, *τὸ πεπόνι*.
- raisin, *αἱ σταφίδες*.
- strawberry, *τὸ χαμοκέρασον*.
- blackberry, *τὰ βατόμονυχα*.
- raspberry, *τὸ χαμοβάτινον*.
- gooseberry, *τὸ φραγκοστάφυλον*.

19. Beverages.

the wine, *τὸ κρασὶ*, or: *οἶνος*.

- beer, *ὁ ζυθός*, or: *μπίρα*.
- brandy, *τὸ ράκι*.
- French brandy, *τὸ ἀράκι*, *τὸ οἰνόπνευμα*.
- liquor, *τὸ φοσόλι*.
- cider, *ἡ συκέρα*.
- water, *τὸ νερόν*.

the punch, *τὸ ποῦντζι*.

- lemonade, *ἡ λεμονάδα*.
- tea, *τὸ τέϊ*.
- coffee, *ὁ καφές*.
- chocolate, *ἡ τζοκολάτα*.
- sherbet, *τὸ σορμπέτι*.
- milk, *τὸ γάλα*.
- cream, *ἡ τζίπα*.

20. The Parts of a House.

the house, *τὸ ὅσπιτον*.

- castle, *τὸ καστέλλι*.
- palace, *τὸ παλάτιον*.
- saloon, *ἡ σάλα*.
- room, *τὸ δωμάτιον*.
- story, floor, *τὸ πάτωμα*.
- wall, *ὁ τοῖχος*.
- stone, *ἡ πέτρα*, or: *ὁ λίθος*.
- brick, *τὸ κεραμίδιον*.

the chalk, *ἡ ἀσβέστη*.

- gypsum, *ὁ γύψος*.
- beam, *ἡ δοκός*.
- board, *τὸ σανίδιον*.
- roof, *ἡ σκέπη*, or: *ἡ στέγη*.
- chimney, *ὁ φουγάρος*, *ἡ καπνοδόχη*.
- ceiling, *ὁ ὄροφος*.
- ante-room, *τὸ προδωμάτιον*.

the bedroom, ὁ κοιτών.

- window, τὸ παράθυρον.
- window glass, τὸ τζάμι.
- shutters, τὸ ἀντιπαρόθυρον.
- gate, ἡ πόρτα.
- door, ἡ πόρτα, or: ἡ θύρα.
- entrance, τὸ εἴμασμα.
- lock, ἡ κλειδαριά.

the key, τὸ κλειδὶς or: ἡ κλείς.

- bolt, ὁ μάνδελος.
- knocker, τὸ φόπτρον.
- bell, τὸ καδάνιον.
- stairs, ἡ σκάλα.
- steps, τὸ σκαλοπάτι.
- kitchen, τὸ μαγειρεῖον.
- cellar, τὸ κελλάρι.
- wine cellar, ἡ οἰνοθήκη.
- court, ἡ αὐλή.

21. Furniture.

the carpet, τὸ πεύκι, ὁ τάπις.

- bed, τὸ κρεββάτι, or: ἡ κλίνη.
- cushion, the pillow, τὸ μαξιλλάρι, or: τὸ προσκέφαλον.
- counterpane, τὸ ἐπάπλωμα, or: ἐφάπλωμα.
- sheets, τὸ σινδόνι.
- mattress, τὸ στρῶμα.
- straw-mattress, τὸ ἀχυρόστρωμα.
- sofa, ὁ σοφάς, or: ἀνακλισμός.
- table, ἡ τράπεζα.
- press, τὸ συρτάρι.
- chair, τὸ σκαμνί.
- arm chair, τὸ ἀνακλιντήριον.
- bench, τὸ κάθισμα.

the looking glass, ὁ καθρέπτης.

- wardrobe, ἡ κασέλλα.
- trunk, τὸ κούφαρον.
- case, ἡ κίστη.
- picture, ὁ πίναξ, or: τὸ ζωγράφιμα.
- portrait, ἡ εἰκόνα.
- frame, τὸ περιβάζι.
- chandelier, ὁ πολυέλαιος.
- candlestick, τὸ κηροπήγιον.
- lamp, ἡ λουτζέρνα, or: ὁ λύχνος.
- candle, τὸ κερί, or: τὸ κηροίον.
- snuffers, τὸ ψελιδοκέρι.
- screen, τὸ κανδελέρι.
- wash-handbasin, ἡ λευάνη, or: τὸ χέρνιδον.
- towels, τὸ χειρομάνδυλον.

22. The Town.

the town, ἡ χώρα, or: ἡ πόλις.

- residence, ἡ βασιλικὴ πόλις.

the commerical town, ἡ ἐμπορικὴ πόλις. [ἀγνιά.]

- street, ἡ στράτα, or:

the market, *ἡ πιάτζα*.

- building, *τὸ κτήριον*, *ἡ ἀγορά*, or: *οἰκοδόμημα*.
 - palace, *τὸ παλάτι*.
 - a house, *δομήτιον*.
- the church, *ἡ εκκλησία*.
- clock-tower, *τὸ ραμπανερεῖον*.
 - tower, *ὁ πύργος*.
 - churchyard, *τὸ μνημεῖον*.
 - bell, *ἡ κουμπάνα*.
 - monastery, *τὸ μοναστῆροι*, or: *τὸ μοναστήριον*.
 - chapel, *ἡ καπέλα*.
 - hospital, *τὸ δωτικάλι*, *τὸ νοσοκομεῖον*.
 - orphan asylum, *τὸ ὄφαντορφεῖον*.
 - school, *τὸ σχολεῖον*.
 - library, *ἡ βιβλιοθήκη*.
 - town house, *τὸ βούλευτῆροι*.

the prison, *ἡ φυλακή*, or: *ἡ χάψη*.

- custom house, *τὸ τελωνεῖον*.
- hotel, inn, *τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον*, or: *πανδοχεῖον*.
- theatre, *τὸ θέατρον*.
- shop, *τὸ ἔργαστήριον*.
- magazine, *τὸ μαγαζί*.
- chemist's shop, *τὸ φαρμακοπωλεῖον*.
- suburb, *τὸ προάστειον*.
- bridge, *ἡ γέφυρα*, or: *τὸ γεφύρι*.
- harbour, *ὁ λιμήν*.
- shore, *ἡ ὄχθη*.
- fountain, *ἡ βρύσης*, or: *πηγὴ*.
- mill, *ὁ μύλος*.
- manufactory, *ἡ φάρμακα*.
- pavement, *τὸ (ἔδαφος) λιθόστρωτον*.

23. The Country.

the village, *τὸ χωρεῖον*, or: *ἡ κώμη*.

- estate, *τὸ ύποστατικὸν*.
- fields, *ἡ ἐξοχή*.
- mountain, *τὸ βουνόν*, or: *τὸ ὄρος*.
- hill, *ὁ λόφος*.
- rock, *ὁ σκόπελος*, or: *τὸ βράχος*.
- valley, *ἡ χούνη*, or: *νοιλάς*.
- plain, *ἡ πεδιὰς ὁ πάντος*.
- desert, *ἡ ἔρημος*.
- field, *τὸ χωράφι*.
- soil, *τὸ ἔδαφος*.

the meadow, *τὸ λιβάδι*.

- forest, *ὁ λόγγος*, or: *ὁ δρυμὸς*.
- wood, *τὸ οφύλλι*, or: *τὸ δάσος*.
- thicket, *τὸ χαμόκλαδον*.
- hedge, *ἡ φράκτη*.
- tree, *τὸ δένδρον*.
- road, *ὁ δρόμος*.
- ditch, *τὸ χαντάκι*.
- brook, *τὸ όνάκι*.
- swamp, *ὁ βάλτος*, or: *ἄλος*.
- husbandry, *ἡ γεωργική*.

the piece of land, *τὸ ὑποστατικὸν*.

- country-man, *ὁ γεωγός*.
- shepherd, *ὁ τζουμπάνος*, or: *ποιμήν*.
- plough, *τὸ ἀλέτρι*.
- corn, — the wheat, *τὸ σιτάρι*, or: *ὁ πυρός*.
- rye, *ἡ βρίζα*, or: *σηκάλη*.

the barley, *τὸ κοιθάρι*.

- oats, *ἡ βρώμη*.
- grass, *τὸ χορτάρι*.
- hay, *τὸ ξηρὸν χορτάριον*.
- clover, *τὸ τριφύλλι*.
- moss, *τὸ βρύον*.
- straw, *τὸ ἄχυρον*.
- ear of corn, *τὸ ἀστάχι*, or: *τὸ ἀστάχον*.

24. Writing and Study.

the pen, *τὸ κονδύλι*, or: *ἡ πένα*.

- ink, *ἡ μελάνη*.
- inkstand, *τὸ καλαμάρι*, or: *μελανοδοχεῖον*.
- paper, *τὸ χαρτί*, or: *ὁ πάπυρος*.
- blotting paper, *τὸ στιπτόχαρτον*.
- a ream of paper, *ἔν καδέρνῳ*, or: *ὁ φάνελος*.
- a quire of paper, *ἔνας τεστές*, or: *ἔν πέμπτον*.
- a sheet of paper, *μία κόλλα*.
- the pencil, *τὸ μολυβοκόνδυλον*.
- penknife, *τὸ κορδυλομάχαιρον*.
- sealing wax, *τὸ βουλοκέρι*.
- seal, *ἡ βοῦλα*.
- wafer, *τὸ βουλίνηστια*.
- letter, *τὸ γράμμα*, or: *ἡ ἐπιστολή*.
- address, *ἡ ἐπιγραφή*.
- signature, *ἡ ὑπογραφή*.
- writing, *τὸ γράψιμον*.
- sheet, *τὸ φύλλον*.
- page, *τὸ καταβατὸν*, or: *ἡ σελίς*.

the line, *ἡ γραμμή*, or: *ὁ στίχος*.

- syllable, *ἡ συλλαβή*.
- expression, *ἡ φράσις*.
- note, *τὸ γραμματάκι*.
- note-book, *τὸ σημειωματάριον*, or: *ὁ χαρτοφύλακας*.
- ruler, *τὸ λινίδι*, or: *ὁ κανών*.
- taper, *τὸ ἀγιοκέρι*.
- candlestick, *τὸ λυχνάρι*, or: *ὁ λυχνοῦχος*.
- study, *τὸ μουσεῖον*.
- school, *τὸ σχολεῖον*.
- lesson, *τὸ μάθημα*.
- translation, *ἡ μετάφραστη*.
- rule, *ὁ κανών*. [σις.]
- university, *ἡ ἀκαδημία*, or: *τὸ πανεπιστήμιον*.
- college, *τὸ διδασκαλεῖον*.
- author, *ὁ συγγραφεὺς*.
- pupil, *ὁ μαθητής*.
- book, *τὸ βιβλίον*.
- library, *ἡ βιβλιοθήκη*.
- binding, *τὸ στίχωμα*, or: *τὸ δέσιμον*.
- margin, *τὸ περιθώριον*.
- leaf, *τὸ φύλλον*.

the paragraph, ὁ παράγρα-
φος.

- title, ἡ ἐπιγραφή.
- book-shelf, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη.
- master, ὁ διδάσκαλος.
- educator, ὁ παιδαγωγός.
- music master, ὁ διδάσκα-
λος τῆς μουσικῆς.
- professor, ὁ προφέσσωρ,
ὁ καθηγητής.
- learned man, ὁ πεπαι-
δευμένος, or: ἐπιστή-
μων.

the lawyer, ὁ δικολόγος, or
συνήγορος.

- divine, ὁ θεολόγος.
- philosopher, ὁ φιλόσο-
φος.
- mathematician, ὁ μαθη-
ματικός.
- astronomer, ὁ αστρονό-
μος.
- orator, ὁ ῥήτωρ.
- physician, ὁ λατρός.
- surgeon, ὁ χειρουργός.
- dentist, ὁ οδοντοιατρός.

25. Arts and Sciences.

the science, ἡ ἐπιστήμη.

- theology, ἡ θεολογία.
- jurisprudence, ἡ νομική.
- moral philosophy —
ethics, ἡ ἡθική.
- philosophy, ἡ φιλοσοφία.
- metaphysics, ἡ μεταφυ-
σική.
- logic, ἡ λογική.
- physiology, ἡ φυσιολογία.
- medicine, ἡ λατρική.
- surgery, ἡ χειρουργία.
- rhetoric, ἡ ῥήτορική.
- mathematics, ἡ μαθημα-
τική.
- arithmetic, ἡ ἀριθμητική.
- geometry, ἡ γεωμετρία.
- algebra, ἡ ἀλγεβρα.
- astronomy, ἡ αστρονομία.

the grammar, ἡ γραμματική.

- anatomy, ἡ ἀνατομία.
- poetry, ἡ ποιητική.
- geography, ἡ γεωγραφία.
- physics, ἡ φυσική.
- history, ἡ ιστορία.
- natural history, ἡ φυσική
ιστορία.
- music, ἡ μουσική.
- fine arts, αἱ ἑλεύθεραι
τέχναι.
- art, ἡ τέχνη.
- painting, ἡ ζωγραφική.
- sculpture, ἡ γλυπτική.
- mechanics, ἡ μηχανική.
- chemistry, ἡ χημία.
- architecture, ἡ ἀρχιτεκτο-
νική.
- printing, ἡ τυπογραφία.

II.

Idiomatic Phrases.

MEETING.

Good morning, Sir.
Sir, good morning to you.

I have the honour to wish
you a good day.
How do you do to-day?
I hope you are in good health.
— I hope I see you well.
I am very well.
Very well, thank God.
How is your father?

He is very well.
How is your family?
How are they all at home?

And how is your mother?
My mother is rather better
to-day.
She is much better.
She is pretty well.
She is tolerably well.
She is middling.
She is but indifferently well.
She is not very well.— She
is rather unwell.
She is not well. — She is
poorly.
She is indisposed.
She is ill.
She is very ill.
She is very ill indeed.
She is dying.
What ails her? — What is
the matter with her?
She has taken cold.

ΣΥΝΑΙΓΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Καλὴ(ν) ἡμέρα(ν), Κύριε.
Σᾶς εὐχομαι, Κύριε, καλὴν
ἡμέραν.
Λαμβάνω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ σᾶς
εὐχηθῶ καλὴν ἡμέραν.
Πῶς εὐφίσκεσθε σήμερον;
Ἐλπίζω, ότι εἰσθε ἐν καλῇ
ὑγείᾳ.
Εὔρισκομαι πολὺ καλά.
Πολὺ καλά, δόξα τῷ Θεῷ.
Πῶς ἔχει ὁ Κύριος πατῆρ
σας;
Πολὺ καλά, Κύριέ μου.
Πῶς ἔχει ὅλη ἡ οἰκογένεια;
Πῶς ἔχουσιν οἱ ἐν τῇ οἰ-
κίᾳ σας;
Καὶ ἡ Κυρία μήτηρ σας;
Ἡ μήτηρ μου εἶναι σήμερον
ὅλιγον καλήτερα.
Εὔρισκεται πολὺ καλήτερα.
Εὔρισκεται ἀριστά καλά.
Εἶναι ψυφερτά.
Εὔρισκεται ἔτοιη κ' ἔτοη.
Εἶναι κάμποσον καλά.
Δὲν εἶνε τόσον καλά.

Εἶνε ἀδιάθετος.
Εἶνε ἀσθενής.
Εἶνε πολὺ ἀσθενής.
Εἶνε πολὺ ἄρρωστος.
Τελείνει. Ἀποθνήσκει.
Τί ἔχει; Τί τῆς λείπει;
Ἐκρυπτεῖ.

She has a cold.
She is feverish.
I am very sorry to hear it.
How long has she been ill?
How long has she been unwell?
I did not know that she was ill.

What is her complaint?
What is her illness?
Does she take anything for it?
Does any one attend her?
The doctor attends her every day.
I hope it will be nothing.

We hope so.
The doctor says that it will not be of any consequence.
So much the better.
I am very glad of it.
Is your sister still unwell?

Is she still indisposed?
She is not quite well yet.
But she is a great deal better.

I am very happy to hear it.

Ἐχει κατάθόουν.
Ἐχει πυρετόν.
Μοὶ πακοφαίνεται πολύ.
Απὸ πότε ἀσθενεῖ;
Απὸ πότε εἶνε ἀνήμπορος;
Δὲν έγνωρίζα, ὅτι ἦτο ἄρ-
ώστος.

Τι εἶνε τὸ πάθος του (της);
Τίς ἡ ἀσθένειά της;
Τρώγει τίποτε;
Τὴν βλέπει κάνεις;
Οἱατρὸς ἔρχεται καθ' ἡμέ-
ραν εἰς ἐπίσκεψίν της.
Ἐλπίζω ὅτι δὲν θὰ εἶνε
τίποτε.

Ἐλπίζομεν.
Οἱατρὸς βεβαιόνει, ὅτι δὲν
θὰ εἶνε τίποτε.

Τόσῳ καλήτερον.
Χαίρω διὰ τοῦτο πολύ.
Η Κυρία ἀδελφή σας εἶνε
ὅλοεν ἡ πάντοτε ἀσθενής;
Εἶνε ἀκόμη ἀνήμπορος;
Δὲν ὑγίανεν ἀκόμη ἐντελῶς.
Αλλὰ εὐρίσκεται πολὺ κα-
λήτερα.
Χαίρω ὑπερβαλλόντως διὰ
τοῦτο.

PARTING.

I must go.
I must leave you.
We must part. — We must
leave each other.
I must take my leave of you.

I am going to take my leave
of you.
Good bye.
I am yours, with all my heart.
Farewell. — Adieu.

ANAXΩΡΗΣΙΣ. (ΜΙΣΕΥΜΟΣ.)

Πρέπει νὰ ύπάγω.
Πρέπει νὰ σᾶς ἀφήσω.
Πρέπει νὰ ἀναχωρήσωμεν.
— Πρέπει νὰ χωρισθῶμεν.
Πρέπει νὰ σᾶς ἀποχαιρε-
τήσω.
Θέλω νὰ σᾶς ἀφήσω ύγειαν.

Ἐχετε ύγειαν.
Όλος ύμετερος
Σᾶς ἀφίνω ύγειαν.

Until I see yon again.

Μὲ τὸ καλὸν να σᾶς ἔσαιδῶ.

I am yours.

Εἶμαι ὑμέτερος.

I am your servant.

Μένω δοῦλός σας.

Good morning.

Καλὴ ἡμέρα.

Are yo well?

Εἰσθε καλά;

I wish you good morning.

Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλὴν ἡμέραν.

Good evening.— Good night.

Καλὴ ἐσπέρα. Καλὴ νύκτα.

I wish you good evening.

Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλὴν ἐσπέραν.

Good night.

Καλὴν νύκτα.

I wish you good night.

Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλὴν νύκτα.

My compliments to your brother.

Χαιρετίσματα εἰς τὸν κύριον ἀδελφόν σας.

Give my regards to your sister.

Τὰς προσρήσεις μου εἰς τὴν Κ. ἀδελφήν σας.

Present my respects to your mother.

Τὰ σεβάσματά μου εἰς τὴν Κ. μητέρα σας.

Give my kind regards to Mrs. X.

Προσφέρετε τὰς προσρήσεις μου εἰς τὴν Κυρίαν σύζυγόν σας.

Remember me most kindly to your niece.

Πολλοὺς ἀσπασμοὺς εἰς τὴν Κ. ἀνεψιάν σας.

Present my compliments to all at home.

Τὰ προσκυνήματά μου εἰς τοὺς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ σας.

I will not fail.

Ορισμός σας.

ASKING AND THANKING.

ΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΗΣΕΙΣ.

By your leave.

Μὲ τὴν ἄδειάν σας;

Will you give me leave to...?

Μὲ συγχωρεῖτε νὰ ...

Pray.

Παρακαλῶ. — Κάμετέ μοι

τὴν χάριν ...

Do me the favour to...

Κάμετέ μοι τὴν χάριν νὰ ...

Might I trouble you to...?
[to...?]

Μοὶ ἐπιτρέπετε νὰ σᾶς παρακαλέσω, ὅπως ...

Will you have the goodness
Will you be so kind as to...?

Εχετε τὴν καλωσύνην νὰ ...
Ἄξιωσατέ με τῆς καλωσύνης

τοῦ νὰ ...

Would you be kind enough
to...?

Εχετε ἀραι τὴν καλωσύνην
τοῦ νὰ ...

I have a favour to ask of
you.

Έχω νὰ σᾶς παρακαλέσω διὰ
μίαν χάριν.

I would ask a favour of you.	"Ηθελα νὰ σᾶς παρακαλέσω.
I have a favour to beg of you.	"Έχω μίαν παράκλησιν νὰ σᾶς πάμω.
May I beg a favour of you?	Μοὶ ἐπιτρέπετε νὰ σᾶς παρακαλέσω διὰ μίαν χάριν;
Do me a favour.	Κάμετέ μοι μίαν χάριν.
Grant me that favour.	Κάμετέ μοι ταύτην τὴν χάριν.
Will you do me a favour?	Θέλετε νὰ κάμητε εὐάρεστόν τι εἰς ἡμές;
You can render me a great service.	Αὕνασθε νὰ μοὶ κάμητε μίαν (ἐκδούλευσιν) ύπουργίαν.
I am much obliged to you.	Σᾶς εἰμαι πολὺ ύπόχρεως.
I am very much obliged to you.	Σᾶς εἰμαι ύπερβαλλόντως ύπόχρεως.
I am greatly indebted to you.	Μὲ ἔχετε καθυποχρεωμένου.
I thank you most kindly.	Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ κατὰ πολλά.
I thank you.	Μετ' εὐχαριστήσεως.
Thank you.	Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ.
I shall be much obliged to you.	Θὰ σᾶς εἰμαι πολὺ ύπόχρεως.
It is not worth mentioning.	Τί λόγος! Τί ταιριάζει!
You will do me a great service.	Θέλετε μὲ ύποχρεώσει μεγάλως.
You jest.	Αστεῖζεσθε.
I give you much trouble.	Σᾶς βάλλω εἰς πολὺν κόπον.
I give you too much trouble.	Σᾶς βάλλω εἰς παραπολὺν κόπον.
You take a great deal of trouble.	Πολὺ ἐνοχλεῖσθε.
You give yourself a great deal of trouble.	Πολὺ πειράζεσθε.
I am ashamed of the trouble I give you.	'Εντρέπομαι ὅτι σᾶς βάλλω εἰς κόπον.
No trouble at all.	Οὐδεμία ενόχλησις (πείραξις).
I beg you will not mention it.	Μή ἀναφέρετε παρακαλῶ ενόχλησιν (πείραξιν).
Don't mention that.	Μή λέγετε τίποτε περὶ τοῦτον.
You are very kind.	Εἶσθε πολλὰ καλός. "Έχετε πολλὴν καλωσύνην.
* You are very polite, Sir.	Εἶσθε πολὺ περιποιητικός, κύριε μου.

AFFIRMING AND DENYING.

I'll tell you what.
I assure you that . . .
I promise you that . . .
I warrant it.
That I can assure you.

This is what I can assure you.

This is what I can tell you.
Rely upon what I tell you.

I'll swear that . . .
I say it is. — I say yes.
I say it is not. — I say not.
I maintain that . . .
I wager it is.
I wager it is not.
I suppose so.

I suppose not.
I don't suppose it is so.
I fancy so.
I fancy not.
You may suppose that . . .

You may easily conceive that . . .
Do you think so?
I think so.
I think so too.
I do not think so.
You must know . . .
I must tell you . . .
I have a notion that . . .
I am inclined to think . . .
I dare say it is so.
What do you mean?
I don't know what you mean.

Is it certain that . . .?
Is it true that . . .?

ΒΕΒΑΙΩΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΝΗΣΙΣ.

Θέλω νὰ σᾶς εἰπῶ κάτι.
Σᾶς βεβαιῶ, ὅτι . . .
Σᾶς ὑπόσχομαι, νὰ . . .
Σᾶς τὸ ἐγγυῶμαι.
Δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς βεβαιώσω
περὶ τούτου.
Τοῦτο εἶνε ὄπερ σᾶς βε-
βαιόνω.
Αὐτὸ ὅποῦ σᾶς λέγω.
Δότε πίστιν εἰς τὰ λεγό-
μενά μου.
Σᾶς ὄρκίζομαι, ὅτι . . .
Ἐγὼ λέγω ναι.
Ἐγὼ λέγω ὅχι.
Δισχυρίζομαι, ὅτι.
Στοιχηματίζω, ναι.
Στοιχηματίζω, ὅχι.
Τὸ ὑποθέτω. — Ὑποθέτω
ὡς ἀληθές.
Ἐγὼ δὲν ὑποθέτω.
Ἐγὼ δὲν τὸ ὑποθέτω.
Πιστεύω, ναι.
Νομίζω, ὅχι.
Δύνασθε νὰ στοχασθῆτε,
ὅτι . . .
Στοχάζεσθε, ὅτι . . .
Νομίστε;
Νομίζω.
Κι' εγὼ τὸ νομίζω.
Ἐγὼ δὲν τὸ νομίζω.
Ποέπει νὰ ἡξεύοητε.
Εἶνε κελλὸν νὰ σᾶς εἴπω.
Ἐχω τινὰ λογισμὸν, ὅτι . . .
Κλίνω νὰ πιστεύσω, ὅτι . . .
Εικάζω, ναι.
Τί θέλετε νὰ εἰπῆτε;
Δὲν εἰξεύω τι θέλετε νὰ
εἰπῆτε.
Εἶνε βέβαιον, ὅτι . . .;
Εἶνε ἀληθές, ὅτι . . .;

Yes, it is true — it is certain.	<i>Ναι· εἶνε ἀληθές. Τοῦτο εἶνε βέβαιον.</i>
It is but too true.	<i>Εἶνε πάρα ἀληθές.</i>
It is a fact.	<i>Εἶνε γεγονός πραγματικόν.</i>
Would you believe that . . .?	<i>Θὰ ἐπιστεύετε, ὅτι . . .</i>
I could believe it.	<i>Θὰ τὸ ἐπίστευα.</i>
Do you believe it?	<i>Τὸ πιστεύετε;</i>
I believe it.	<i>Τὸ πιστεύω.</i>
I believe so too.	<i>Κ' ἔγὼ τὸ πιστεύω.</i>
That I believe.	<i>Ἐγὼ τὸ πιστεύω.</i>
I do not believe any thing of it.	<i>Ἐχώ οὐδὲν τούτων πιστεύω.</i>
I don't believe a word of it.	<i>Ἐγὼ δὲν πιστεύω οὐδὲ λέξιν ἐκ τούτων.</i>
I think so.	<i>Πιστεύω, ναι.</i>
I think not.	<i>Πιστεύω, ὅχι.</i>
I make no doubt of it.	<i>Δὲν ἀμφιβάλλω περὶ τούτου.</i>
Are you quite sure of it?	<i>Εἰσθε περὶ τούτου βέβαιος;</i>
I am sure of it.	<i>Είμαι βέβαιος.</i>
I am certain of it.	<i>Είμαι πεπεισμένος.</i>
Nothing more certain.	<i>Οὐδὲν βεβαιότερον.</i>
I answer for it — I will warrant it.	<i>Σᾶς ἔγγυῶμαι περὶ τούτου.</i>
I do not believe it.	<i>Δὲν τὸ πιστεύω.</i>
I can hardly believe it.	<i>Δυσκολεύομαι νὰ τὸ πιστεύσω.</i>
I believe you.	<i>Σᾶς πιστεύω.</i>
You may believe me.	<i>Πιστεύσατέ με.</i>
It is very doubtful.	<i>Εἶναι πολὺ ἀμφίβολον.</i>
It is no such thing.	<i>Δὲν εἶναι τίποτε.</i>
You are mistaken.	<i>Απατᾶσθε.</i>
It is a story.	<i>Εἶναι μῦθος, λόγια.</i>
It is an invention.	<i>Εἶναι πλάσμα πρὸς διασκέδασιν.</i>
I give you my word that.	<i>Σᾶς δίδω τὸν λόγον μου,</i> <i>ὅτι . . .</i>
I protest that . . .	<i>Μαρτύρομαι, ὅτι . . .</i>
Upon my honour.	<i>Ἐλε τὴν τιμήν μου.</i>
Upon my word of honour.	<i>Λόγον τιμῆς.</i>

EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE.

What!

Good! — You don't say so!

Indeed!

Is it! — Is it so!

No!

Is it really possible!

Who would have believed it?

I should never have suspected it.

How can that be?

How is that possible?

That is impossible.

Impossible.

It is not possible.

That cannot be.

I cannot think how . . .

I am surprised at it.

I am quite astonished at it.

That surprises me.

You surprise me.

You astonish me.

I should not have thought it.

That surprises me.

That quite astonishes me.

I wonder at it.

This is quite astonishing.

It is inconceivable.

It is incredible.

It is unheard of.

That is very strange!

PROBABILITY.

It is probable.

It is likely.

It is likely enough.

Vlachos, Modern Greek Grammar.

ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΘΑΥΜΑΣΜΟΥ,
ΑΠΟΡΙΑΣ.

Τί;

Καλὰ δά! — Άληθινά;

Άλήθεια;

Ναι, ναι!

Όχι δά!

Καὶ εἰνε τοῦτο δυνατόν;

Τίς ἥθελε τὸ πιστεύσει;

Ποτὲ δὲν ἥθελα τὸ ὑποθέσει ἔγώ.

Πῶς εἰνε τοῦτο δυνατόν;

Πῶς γίνεται τοῦτο;

Τοῦτο εἰνε ἀδύνατον. —

Τῶν ἀδυνάτων!

Ἀδύνατον. — Τὸ μόνον ἀδύνατον.

Δὲν εἶνε δυνατόν. — Τῶν ἀδυνάτων ἀδύνατον.

Δὲν γίνεται.

Δὲν καταλαμβάνω, πῶς . . .

Ἐκπλήττομαι διὰ τοῦτο.

Θαυμάζω πολὺ διὰ τοῦτο.

Παράδοξον μοι φαίνεται.

Μὲ φέρεις εἰς ἀπορίαν.

Μὲ κάμνετε νὰ θαυμάσω.

Ποτὲ δὲν θὰ τὸ ἐφανταξόμην.

Πολὺ ἀπορῶ.

Τοῦτο εἶνε λίαν θαυμαστόν.

Θαυμάζω διὰ τοῦτο.

Εἶνε νὰ θαυμάσῃ τις πολύ.

Εἶνε ἀκατάληπτον.

Εἶνε ἀπίστευτον.

Εἶνε ἀνήκουστον.

Εἶνε πολὺ παράδοξον.

ΠΙΘΑΝΟΤΗΣ.

Τοῦτο εἶνε πιθανόν.

Εἶνε πιθανότης.

Τοῦτο εἶνε ίκανῶς πιθανόν.

It is not improbable. — It is not unlikely.	<i>Ἄεν εἶνε ἀπίθανον.</i>
It is not at all unlikely.	<i>Ἄεν εἶνε τοῦτο διόλου ἀπί- θανον.</i>
It is very probable.	<i>Εἶνε πολὺ πιθανόν.</i>
It is more than probable.	<i>Τοῦτο εἶνε πλέον παρὰ πιθανόν.</i>
Nothing is more probable. There is nothing impossible in it.	<i>Οὐδὲν πιθανώτερον τούτου. Οὐδὲν ἀδύνατον.</i>
It is not impossible.	<i>Ἄεν εἶνε τῶν ἀδυνάτων.</i>
I see nothing impossible in it.	<i>Ἄεν βλέπω τι ἀδύνατον ἐν τούτῳ.</i>
It is very possible.	<i>Εἶνε πολὺ δυνατόν.</i>
It may be so.	<i>Ἐνδεχόμενον. — Δυνατόν.</i>
It might be so.	<i>Δύναται ἵσως νὰ ἡνε. — Τοῦτο ἡδύνατο ἵσως νὰ γίνη.</i>
I am not astonished at it.	<i>Ἄεν ἀπορῶ διὰ τοῦτο.</i>
I am not surprised at it.	<i>Ἄεν θαυμάζω διὰ τοῦτο.</i>
That does not astonish me.	<i>Ἄεν μὲ παραξενεύει τοῦτο.</i>
That does not surprise me.	<i>Ἄεν μὲ ἐκπλήττει τοῦτο.</i>
It is not astonishing.	<i>Ἄεν εἶνε ἄπορον.</i>
It is not surprising.	<i>Ἄεν εἶνε ν' ἀπορήσῃ τις. Οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν ἐν τούτῳ.</i>
There is nothing surprising in it.	<i>"Ἐπρεπε νὰ τὸ περιμένῃ τις. Ἄεν μὲ κόμψετε νὰ θαυμάσω. Ἄεν μὲ φέρετε εἰς ἀπορίαν. Ἄεν θαυμάζω ποσᾶς. Ἄεν ἥθελα θαυμάσει διὰ τοῦτο. Τοῦτο δὲν ἥθελε μὲ παρα- ξενίσει.</i>
It was to be expected.	<i>Εἶνε φυσικόν.</i>
You do not astonish me.	<i>Φυσικῶ τῷ λόγῳ.</i>
You do not surprise me.	<i>Εἶνε ἀπλούστατον.</i>
I do not wonder at it.	<i>Ἐννοεῖται οἴκοθεν.</i>
I should not wonder at it.	<i>Ἐννοεῖται.</i>
It would not surprise me.	
It is natural.	
Of course.	
No wonder.	
Of course. — It is of course.	
— It is a matter of course.	
That is understood.	

SORROW.

I am sorry for it.
 I am very sorry for it.
 I am quite vexed at it.
 I am extremely sorry for it.
 I feel extremely mortified at it.
 I am quite inconsolable at it.

It makes me quite unhappy.
 I am quite vexed about it.—
 It vexes me beyond expression.
 What a pity!
 It is a great pity!
 It is a very great pity!
 It is a sad thing.
 It is a melancholy case.
 It is quite vexing.
 That is very disagreeable.

It is very provoking.
 It is very hard.
 It is a cruel case.
 It is shocking.
 That is very unlucky, that is
 very unfortunate.
 It is a great misfortune
 It is terrible.
 It is dreadful.
 It makes one's hair stand on
 end.

BLAME.

Fie! — For shame!
 Are you not ashamed?
 Are you not ashamed of your-
 self.
 You ought to be ashamed.
 I am ashamed of you.
 What a shame!
 It is a shame.— It is shameful.

ΑΥΣΑΡΕΣΤΗΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΥΠΗ.

Μὲ κακοφαίνεται.
 Πολὺ μὲ κακοφαίνεται.
 Μὲ πειράζει πολὺ.
 Μὲ δυσαρεστεῖ ὑπερομέτρως.
 Μὲ πειράζει κατὰ πολλά.
 Εἶμαι διὰ τοῦτο ἀπαργύ-
 ρητος.
 Μὲ φρέδει εἰς ἀπελπισίαν.
 Εἶμαι καταπεισαγμένος διὰ
 τοῦτο. — Εἶμαι διὰ τοῦτο
 εἰς ἀπελπισίαν.

Κοίμα!
 Κοίμα τῷόντι.
 Τί κακόν!
 Εἶνε πολὺ δυσάρεστον.
 Εἶνε πολὺ λυπηρόν.
 Εἶνε τῷόντι ἀναποδιά.
 Εἶνε πολὺ ἄνοστον, ἀσχη-
 μόν.

Εἶνε λίαν πειρακτικόν.
 Εἶνε λίαν σκληρόν.
 Εἶνε πολὺ ἀπάνθρωπον.
 Προξενεῖ τρόμον.
 Δυστυχία.

Εἶνε μέγα δυστύχημα.
 Εἶνε τρομερόν.
 Εἶνε τρομακτικὸν τῷόντι.
 Ανατριχιάζει ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

ΑΠΟΛΟΚΙΜΑΣΙΑ.

Οὐφ! οὐφ, ἐντροπή.
 Λὲν ἐντρέπεσαι;
 Λὲν ἔχεις ἐντροπήν;

"Ἐπρεπε νὰ ἐντραπῆτε.
 Μὲ κάμνετε νὸν ἐντρέπωμαι.
 Τί αἰσχύνῃ!
 Εἶνε ἐντροπή.

It is a shameful thing.	<i>Ἐνε αἰσχρὸν πράγμα.</i>
It is very bad. — It is too bad.	<i>Ἐνε πολὺ κακόν.</i>
How naughty it is!	<i>Τί ἔσχημον!</i>
That is very wicked.	<i>Ἐνε μοχθηρία.</i>
It is abominable.	<i>Ἐνε ἀπευκταῖον.</i>
How can you be so naughty?	<i>Πῶς νὰ εἰσθε τόσον κακός;</i>
How could you do so?	<i>Πῶς ηδυνήθητε νὰ κάμητε τοῦτο;</i>
How came you to do so?	<i>Πῶς τὸ ἐκάμετε τοῦτο;</i>
You are very wrong.	<i>Εἰσθε πολὺ κακός.</i>
What did you do so for?	<i>Διατί ἐκάμετε τοῦτο;</i>
It is very bad of you; it is very wrong of you.	<i>Κακὸν τοῦτο ἀπὸ μέρους σας.</i>
That is very wrong of you.	<i>Πολὺ κακὰ τὸ ἐπράξατε.</i>
This is very bad.	<i>Τοῦτο φανερόνει μεγάλην κακίαν.</i>
You are very wrong.	<i>Ἐχετε πολὺ ἔδικον.</i>
How dare you do so?	<i>Καὶ πῶς τολμᾶτε νὰ κάμητε τοῦτο;</i>
I have no patience with you.	<i>Ἐξαντλεῖτε τὴν ὑπομονὴν μου.</i>
I am not satisfied with you. —	<i>Δὲν μὲν εὐχαριστεῖτε τὸ φέρσιμόν σας.</i>
I am not pleased with you.	<i>Πολὺ δυσαρεστοῦμαι ἀπὸ σῆς.</i>
I am quite dissatisfied with you.	<i>Δὲν θὰ εἴμαι εὐχαριστημένος.</i>
I shall be dissatisfied.	<i>Θὰ δυσαρεστηθῶ πολὺ.</i>
I shall be very angry.	<i>Μένετε ἥσυχος.</i>
Be quiet.	<i>Παύσατε.</i>
Have done.	<i>Σᾶς συμβούλεύω, νὰ . . .</i>
I tell you that . . .	<i>Σᾶς προειδοποιῶ.</i>
Mind what I say.	<i>Δὲν τὸ θέλω.</i>
I won't have that.	<i>Δὲν θὰ τὸ ὑπομείνω.</i>
I won't suffer that.	<i>Τὸ θέλω.</i>
I will have it.	<i>Τὸ θέλω ἀποφασιστικῶς.</i>
I insist upon it.	<i>Ουιλῶ σπουδαίως.</i>
I am in earnest.	<i>Μὴ τὸ κάμητε πλέον ἄλλοτε.</i>
Don't do so any more.	<i>Μὴ αὐθαδιάζετε.</i>
Don't be impertinent.	<i>Σιωπή!</i>
Silence.	<i>Ησυχία!</i>
Hold your peace.	<i>Σιωπήσατε!</i>
Hold your tongue.	

No answers.
Do not reply.
Get out of my sight.

*Ἄλν θέλω προφασιολογίας.
Μὴ ἀντιλέγετε.
Φύγετε ἀπ' ἔμπροσθέν μου.*

ANGER.

I am very angry.
I am not in a good humour.
I am in a bad humour, I am
out of humour.
I am hurt.
I am quite hurt.

*Εἶμαι ὡργισμένος (θυμω-
μένος).
Ἄλν εἶμαι εἰς καλὴν διάθε-
σιν.
Εἶμαι εἰς κακὴν διάθεσιν.
Εἶμαι πειραγμένος.
Εἶμαι παταπειραγμένος.*

JOY.

I am glad. — I am very glad.
I am very happy. — I am
delighted. — In raptures.
I am extremely happy.
I am very glad of it.
It gives me great joy.
It makes me very happy to
hear it.
It gives me a great deal of
joy.
It gives me the greatest plea-
sure.
How happy I am!
I am overjoyed at it.

I give you joy. — I wish you
joy.
I congratulate you.

*Χαίρω κατὰ πολλὰ. Εἶμαι
καταευχαριστημένος.
Εὐφραίνομαι, μαγεύομαι.
Πέτῳ ἀπὸ τὴν χαρᾶν μου.
Καταμαγεύομαι.
Υπερευφραίνομαι διὰ τοῦτο.
Χαίρω διὰ τοῦτο τὰ μέγιστα.
Κατευχαριστήθην ἐκτούτου.

Ἐχω διὰ τοῦτο ἄμετρον χα-
ράν.
Τοῦτο ἄκρως μὲ εὐφραίνει.

Πόσον εἶμαι εὐτυχής.
Εἶμαι εἰς τὸ ἐπακρον τῆς
χαρᾶς.
Σᾶς συγχαίρω.

Σᾶς ἐκφράζω τὴν χαρᾶν μου.*

CONSULTING.

What is to be done?
What course is to be taken?
What course shall we take?
What shall we do?

*Τί ποιητέον;
Τί ν' ἀποφασίσω;
Τί οὐ ἀποφασίσωμεν;
Τί θὰ κάμωμεν;*

BOULAH.

- What have we to do?
What are we to do?
Let us see.
We must take some course.
- I am quite puzzled.
I don't know what to do. I am
at a loss what to do.
I am quite at a loss.
I am in great embarrassment.
- I think..., it is my opinion...
Don't you think . . . ?
If I were you.
I advise you . . .
I should advise you . . .
I am of opinion that . . .
If you take my advice.
I am thinking of one thing.
An idea strikes me, a thought
strikes me.
I have been thinking of one
thing.
Let me alone for that; leave
that to me.
Let us do one thing.
I have altered my opinion.
I have altered my mind.
Let us do otherwise.
Let us do something else.
Let us go another way to work.
What do you say to that?
What do you say about it?
What do you think of it?
I think as you do.
It is very well thought.
It is very well imagined.
That is a good thought.
That is a very good idea.
I am of your opinion.
Let us do that.
Let us do so.
- Tί έχομεν νὰ κάμωμεν;
Τί ποέπει νὰ κάμωμεν;
Ἄς ἴδωμεν.
Ποέπει νὰ κάμωμεν πάποιαν
ἀπόφρασιν.
Εἶμαι εἰς στενοχωρίαν.
Δὲν ηξεύρω τί νὰ κάμω.

Εἶμαι πολὺ στενοχωρημένος.
Εἶμαι εἰς μεγάλην ὀμηκα-
νίαν.
Εἶμαι γνώμης . . .
Δὲν νομίζετε;
Ἄν ἡμην εἰς τὸν τόπον σου.
Σᾶς συμβουλεύω . . .
Θὰ σᾶς ἐσυμβούλευε . . .
Ἡ γνώμη μους εἶνε, νὰ . . .
Ἄν μὲ πιστεύητε.
Σκέπτομαι κάτι.
Μ' ἔρχεται ίδεα.

Ἐστοχάσθην ἐν πρᾶγμα.
Ἄφες ἐμὲ νὰ πράξω.

Ἄς κάμωμεν ἐν πρᾶγμα.
Ἑλλαῖα γνώμην.
Τὸ μεταεῖδα.
Ἄλλεως ἄς κάμωμεν.
Ἄς κάμωμεν ἄλλο τι.
Ἄς φροθῶμεν ἄλλεως.
Τί λέγετε περὶ τούτου;
Τί λέγετε;
Τί στοχάζεσθε περὶ τούτου;
Στοχάζομαι ως καὶ ὑμεῖς.
Πολὺ καλὸς ἐστοχάσθητε.
Πολὺ καλὸς ἐπενοήσατε.
Καλὴ αὐτῇ ἡ σκέψις.
Ἄριστη ἡ ίδέα.
Εἶμαι τῆς γνώμης σας.
Τοῦτο ἄς κάμωμεν.
Ἄς τὸ κάμωμεν.

I would rather . . .
It is better.
Would it not be better . . .?

EATING AND DRINKING.
Are you hungry?
I am getting an appetite, I
begin to feel hungry.
I have a good appetite.
I am hungry.
Eat something.
What will you eat?
What should you like to eat?
I will eat any thing.
You don't eat.
You don't eat any thing?
I beg your pardon, I eat very
well.
I have done very well, I have
eaten heartily.
I have dined with a good ap-
petite.
Are you not thirsty?
I am thirsty.
I am dying with thirst.
Let us drink.
What will you drink?
Give me something to drink.
Take a glass of wine.
Will you take a glass of wine.

I could drink a glass of porter.
Take a glass of beer.
Sir, your very good health.
I drink your good health.

NEWS.

Is there any news to-day?
Is there any thing new?
Do you know any news?
What is the best news?
What news is there?

Κάλλιον ἥθελα . . .
Κάλλιον εἶνε . . .
Δὲν θὰ ἦτο καλλίτερον . . .;

ΤΡΩΓΕΙΝ καὶ ΠΙΝΕΙΝ.
Πεινᾶτε;
Μὴ ἔχεται ὄρεξις.

"Ἐχω καλὴν ὄρεξιν.
Πεινῶ.
Φάγετε τίποτε.
Τί θὰ φάγετε;
Τί θέλετε νὰ φάγητε:
Τρώγω δὲ τι τύχη.
Δὲν τρώγετε.
Δὲν τρώγετε τίποτε.
"Οχι δὲ, τρώγω πολὺ καλά.

"Ἐφαγα πολὺ καλά.
Ἐγεύθην μὲ καλὴν ὄρεξιν.
Δὲν ἔχετε δίψαν;
Διψῶ,
Ἀποθνήκω τῆς δίψης.
"Ἄς πίωμεν.
Τί θέλετε νὰ πίητε;
Δότε μοι νὰ πίω.
Πάρετε ποτήριον οἴνου.
Θέλετε νὰ πάρητε ποτήριον
οἴνου;
Προτιμῶ ἐν ποτήριον πόρτερ.
Πάρετε ποτήριον ζύθου.
Πίνω, κόρις, εἰς ύγειαν σας.
Ασυβάνω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ πίω
εἰς ύγειαν σας.

ΤΑ ΝΕΑ.

Εἶνε νέα σήμερον;
Εἶνε τι νέον;
Ηξεύρετε νέα;
Τί καλὸν λέγεται;
Τί νέα λέγουν;

- Have you not heard of any thing?
What is the talk about town?
I know nothing new.
There is no news.
I know of no news.
I have not heard of any thing.
There is good news.
The news is good.
There is bad news.
This is very good news.
This is very bad news.
I have heard that . . .
Did you read the papers?
What do the papers say?
I have read no paper to-day.
- Did you see that in any paper?
It is only mentioned in a private letter.
This news wants confirmation.
- Whence have you had this news?
How do you know that?
I have had that news from good authority.
I have had that news from good hands.
I have had it from the firsthand.
That report has proved false.
- Do they still talk of war?
Do they think we shall have peace?
It is not likely.
- GOING AND COMING.
Where are you going?
I am going home.
- Ἄὲν ἡκούσατε νὰ λέγουν τι-
ποτε;
Τί λέγουν εἰς τὴν πόλιν;
Ἄὲν ἡξεύρω οὐδὲν νέον.
Ἄὲν ὑπάρχουν νέα.
Ἄὲν ἡξεύρω νέα.
Ἄὲν ἥκουσα νὰ λέγουν τίποτε.
Εἶνε (ἔχομεν) καλὰ νέα.
Τὰ νέα εἶνε καλά.
Εἶνε κακὰ τὰ νέα.
Ίδον καλὸν νέον.
Λυπηρὸν τὸ νέον τοῦτο.
Ἔ ήκουσα λεγόμενον, δτι . . .
Ἄνεγνώσατε τὰς ἐφημερίδας;
Τί λέγουν αἱ ἐφημερίδες;
Ἄὲν ἀνέγνωσα σήμερον ἐφη-
μερίδα.
Εἴδετε τοῦτο εἰς κάμμιαν
ἐφημερίδα;
Μόνον εἰς ἴδιωτικὸν γράμ-
μα γίνεται μνεία τούτου.
Ἡ εἵδησις αὕτη χρύζει ἐπι-
βεβαιώσεως.
Παρὰ τίνος ἔχετε ταύτην τὴν
εἰδῆσιν;
Πόθεν τὸ ἡξεύρετε;
Ἐχω τὴν εἰδῆσιν ταύτην ἀπὸ¹
καλὸν μέρος.
Ἄξιόπιστοι μοὶ τὸ εἶπαν.
- Τὴν ἔχω ἀπὸ πρώτην πηγῆν.
Ἡ φήμη αὕτη εὐρέθη οὖσα
ψευδῆς.
Ομιλοῦν ἀκόμη περὶ πολέμου;
Πιστεύεται δτι θὰ ἔχωμεν
εἰρήνην;
Ἄὲν εἶναι πιθανόν.
- ΥΠΑΓΕΙΝ καὶ ΕΡΧΕΘΑΙ.
Ποῦ ὑπάγετε;
Ὑπάγω εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, οἴ-
καδε (σπίτι).

I was going to your house.

Ὑπίγαινα εἰς δσῆς, εἰς τὴν
οἰκίαν σας.

Whence do you come?

Πόθεν ἔρχεσθε;
Ἐρχομαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ
μου.

I come from church.

Ἔρχομαι ἀπὸ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν.
Θέλετε νὰ ἐλθῆτε μαζῆ μου;
Ποῦ θέλετε νὰ ὑπάγητε;
Θὰ ὑπάγω μεν(εἰς) περίπατον
Θὺ πάμω μεν ἔνα γύρον.

Will you come with me?
Where do you wish to go.
We will go for a walk.
We will go and take a walk.
With all my heart.—Willingly.
Which way shall we go?

Μάλιστα. — Ἐνχαρίστως.
Πόθεν θα ὑπάγω μεν; απὸ

We will go which way you
please.

ποῖον μέρος θὰ ὑπάγω μεν;
Ὑπάγομεν ἀπὸ τὸ μέρος ὅπου
θέλετε. Ὑπάγομεν ὅθεν
θελήσετε.

Let us go to the park.

Ἄσ ὑπάγω μεν εἰς τὸν κῆπον
(παράδεισον).

Let us take your brother in
our way.

Ἄσ συμπαραλάβω μεν δια-
βαίνοντες τὸν ἀδελφόν σας.

As you please.

Οπως θέλετε. Οπως σας
ἀρέσκει.

Is Mr. B. at home?

Ο Κ . . . εἶνε εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν;
Ποδ ὄλγου ἔξηλθεν.

He is just gone out.

Εἶνε ἔξω.

He is gone out.

Δὲν εἶνε εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν.
Ηξεύρετε νὰ μὲ εἰπῆτε ποὺ
υπῆγε;

He is not at home.

Δὲν ηξεύρω ἀκούιθως.
Νομίζω ὅτι ὑπῆγεν εἰς ἐπί-
σκεψιν τῆς ἀδελφῆς του.

Can you tell us where he is
gone?

Ηξεύρετε πότε θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ.

I cannot tell you exactly.

"Οχι· δὲν εἶπε τίποτε ἀνα-
χωρῶν.

I think he is gone to see his
sister.

Λοιπὸν θὰ ὑπάγω μεν χωρὶς
αὐτόν.

Do you know when he will
return?

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ
ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ.

No; he said nothing when he
went out.

Πλησιάσατε. Ἐχω τι νὰ σᾶς
εἴπω.

In that case, we must go
without him.

Ἄκιντε με.

ASKING QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERING.

Here, I have something to tell
you.

Hear me.

I wish to speak with you.
What is it? — What is your pleasure?

I speak to you.

I don't speak to you. — I am not speaking to you.

What do you say? — What is it you say?

What did you say?

I say nothing.

I said nothing.

I don't speak.

Do you hear?

Do you hear me?

Do you hear what I say? — Do you understand me?

I did not hear you, understand you.

Do you understand what I say?
Will you be so kind as to repeat?

Will you have the goodness to repeat?

I understand you well.

Why don't you answer me?
Don't you speak Greek?

Very little, Sir.

I understand it a little but I cannot speak it.

Speak louder.

Do not speak so loud.

Don't make so much noise.

Did you not tell me that...?

Who told you so?

I have been told so.

Somebody told me so.

I heard it.

What do you mean?

What do you mean by that?

What is the meaning of that?

Ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ σᾶς ὄμιλήσω.
Εἰς τί δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς ὑπηρετήσω; Τί ὁρίζετε;
Πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὄμιλό.
Δὲν ὄμιλῶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς.

Τί λέγετε; Τί εἶνε τοῦτο
ὅπου λέγετε;

Τί εἴπετε;

Δὲν λέγω τίποτε.

Δὲν εἶπα τίποτε.

Δὲν ὄμιλῶ.

Ἐννοεῖτε; Καταλαμβάνετε;

Μὲ καταλαμβάνετε;

Καταλαμβάνετε τί λέγω; Μὲ
ἐννοεῖτε;

Δὲν σᾶς ἐννόησαι, δὲν σᾶς
ἐκατάλαβα.

Ἐννοεῖτε τὸ ὅτι σᾶς λέγω;

Ἐπαναλάβετε το, παρακαλῶ.

Λάβετε τὴν καλωσύνην νὰ
τὸ ἐπαναλάβητε;

Σᾶς ἐννοῶ καλῶς.

Διατί δὲν μοὶ ἀποφίνεσθε;
Δὲν ὄμιλεῖτε (ἢξενρετε) Ελλη-

νικά;

Πολλὰ ὀλίγον, κύριε.

Τὰ ἐννοῶ ὀλίγον, ἀλλὰ δὲν
δύναμαι νὰ τὰ ὄμιλήσω.

Ομιλεῖτε δυνατώτερα.

Μὴ ὄμιλεῖτε τόσον δυνατά.

Μὴ κάμνετε τόσον θόρυβον.

Δὲν μοὶ εἴπετε ὅτι . . .

Τίς σᾶς τὸ εἶπε; Τίς ἔστιν
οἱ εἰπὼν ὑμῖν τοῦτο;

Μοὶ τὸ εἶπαν.

Κάποιος μοὶ τὸ εἶπε.

Ἔκονσα νὰ τὸ λέγουν.

Τί θέλετε νὰ εἰπῆτε;

Τί ἐννοεῖτε μὲ τοῦτο;

Τί θά εἰπῃ τοῦτο;

What do you call that?
What's the name of that?
It is called . . .
That is called . . .
May I ask you?
May one ask you?
What do you wish to have?
Do you know M . . .?
I know him by sight.
I know him by name.
Do you know that . . .?
I did not know.
I know nothing of it.
I don't know a word of it.
I have not heard of that.

I have not heard of it.

Πῶς λέγετε τοῦτο;
Πῶς λέγεται τοῦτο;
Τὸ λέγον . . .
Αἴγεται . . .
Δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς ἐρωτήσω;
Δύναται τις νὰ σᾶς ἐρωτήσῃ;
Τί ἐπιθυμεῖτε; Τί θέλετε;
Γνωρίζετε τὸν Κ. . .;
Τὸν γνωρίζω εἰς ὄψεως.
Τὸν γνωρίζω κατ' ὄνομα.
Ηξεύρετε ὅτι . . .
Δὲν ηξενρά.
Δὲν ηξεύρω τίποτε.
Τὸ παραμικρὸν δὲν γνωρίζω.
Δὲν ηκούσα νὰ διηλοῦν περὶ τούτου.
Οὐδὲν περὶ τούτου ηκούσα.

THE TIME.

What o'clock is it?
What o'clock may it be?
Can you tell me what the time is?
It is one o'clock.
It is past one.
It has struck one.
It is a quarter past one.
It is half past one.
It wants a quarter to two; it is a quarter to two.
It wants ten minutes to two; it is ten minutes to two.
It is not yet two.
It has not struck twelve.

It is twelve o'clock (in the day). — It is noon.
It is twelve o'clock (in the night). — It is midnight.
It is almost three. — It is nearly three.

H ΩΡΑ.

Τί ώρα εἶνε;
Τί ώρα νὰ ἥνε;
Δύνασθε νὰ μὲ εἰπῆτε, τί ώρα εἶνε;
Εἶνε μία.
Μία ἐπέρασε (παρῆλθε).
Ἐκτύπησε μία.
Εἶνε μία καὶ τέταρτον.
Εἶνε μία καὶ ἡμίσεια.
Εἶνε δύω παρὰ τέταρτον.

Εἶνε δύω παρα δέκα λεπτά.

Δὲν εἶνε ἀκόμη δύω.
Μεσημέρι (μεσημβρία) δὲν ἔκτύπησεν. Αἱ δώδεκα δὲν ἔκτύπησαν.
Εἶνε δώδεκα, μεσημέρι.

Εἶνε μεσάνυκτα (μεσονύκτιον).
Πλησιάζοντας τρεῖς. Μετ' ὅλιγον εἶνε τρεῖς.

It is upon the stroke of three.
It is going to strike three.

You will hear the clock strike
three.

It is ten minutes after three.
It has just struck four.

It is past four.
It is twenty minutes past four.

The clock is going to strike.

The clock strikes.
It is not late.
It is very late.
It is later than I thought.

I did not think it was so late.

Εἶνε τρεῖς ἀκριβῶς.
*Τρεῖς θὰ πτυχίσουν ὅσον
οὕπω.*

*Θ' ἀκούσετε ὅσον οὕπω τὰ
τρεῖς νὰ πτυποῦν.*

Εἶνε τρεῖς καὶ δέκα λεπτά.
*Τέσσαρες πρὸ δέκα (ἔσι-
μων) ἐκτύπησαν*

Παρηλίθον αἱ τέσσαρες.

*Εἶνε τέσσαρες καὶ εἷκοσι
(λεπτά).*

*Θὰ πτυχίσῃ τὸ ὠρολόγιον
ἐντὸς δέκα.*

Ίδοὺ πτυχή τὸ ὠρολόγιον.

Δὲν εἶνε ἀργά.

Εἶνε πολὺ ἀργά.

*Εἶνε πλέον ἀργά παρ' ὅτι
ἐνόμιζα.*

*Δὲν ἐνόμιζα νὰ ἦνε τύσον
ἀργά.*

THE WEATHER.

How is the weather?
What sort of weather is it?
It is bad weather.
It is cloudy.
It is very dull.

The weather is cloudy.
It is dreadful weather.
It is fine weather.
It is charming weather.
It is beautiful weather.
We shall have a fine day.
It is foggy.
It is rainy weather.
It threatens to rain.
The sky is overcast.

The sun begins to break out.
The sun breaks out.

O KAIROS

Tί καιρὸς εἶνε;
Tί εἶδος καιροῦ εἶνε;
Εἶνε κακὸς καιρός.
Εἶνε καιρὸς συννεφώδης.
*Εἶνε πολλὰ σκοτεινὸς ὁ
καιρός.*

Εἶνε θολὸς καιρός.
Εἶνε ἀχρεῖος καιρός.
Εἶνε καλὸς καιρός.
Εἶνε εὐχάριστος καιρός.
Εἶνε λαμπρὸς καιρός.

Θὰ ἔχομεν καλὴν ἡμέραν.
Εἶνε δύτικη (κατακνιά).
Εἶνε βροχερὸς καιρός.
Ο καιρὸς εἶνε διὰ βροχήν.
*Ο οὐρανὸς εἶνε σκεπασμέ-
νως πανταχόθεν.*
Ο ἥλιος ἀρχίζει νὰ φαίνεται.
Ο ἥλιος ἔβγαινε.

It is very warm.	Εἶνε ζέστη. Κάμνει ζέστην.
It is very mild.	Εἶνε μαλακός (ῆπιος) καιρός.
It is cold.	Εἶνε ψύχος.
It is terribly cold.	Εἶνε φρικτή ψύχρα.
It is excessively cold.	Εἶνε ὑπερβολικὸν ψύχος.
It is very close.	Εἶνε βαρύς καιρός.
It rains. — It is raining.	Βρέχει. Πίπτει βροχή.
It rains very fast.	Βρέχει πολύ.
It pours. — It showers.	Βρέχει ραγδαίως.
It is going to rain.	Θά βρέξῃ.
It hails. — it is hailing.	Χελυζόνει. — Πίπτει χάλαζα.
It snows. — It is snowing.	Χιονίζει. — Πίπτει χιών.
It freezes.	Εἶνε πάγος.
It has frozen.	Έγινε πάγος.
It is getting milder.	Ο καιρὸς γίνεται μαλακός.
It thaws. — The frost is broken.	Έγύρισεν εἰς τὴν νοτίαν ὁ καιρός. Ἰδοὺ ἀναλύουν τὰ πάγη.
It is very windy.	Φυσὶ ὄνεμος.
The wind is very high.	Εἶναι πολὺς ὄνεμος.
There is no air stirring.	Δὲν εἶναι διόλον ἀέρας.
It lightens.	Αστράπτει.
It has lightened all night.	Αστραπτεν ὅλην τὴν νύκτα.
It thunders.	Βροντὴ (μπονυμποντίζει).
The weather is stormy.	Ο καιρὸς εἶνε θυελλώδης
We shall have a storm.	Θὰ ἔχομεν θύελλαν, καταιγίδα (φορτοῦνα).
The sky begins to clear up.	Ο οὐρανὸς ξεκαθαρίζει.
The weather is very unsettled.	Ο καιρὸς εἶνε πολὺ στατός.
The weather is very changeable.	Ο καιρὸς εἶνε πολὺ εὐμετάβλητος.
It is very dirty.	Εἶνε λάσπαις πολλαῖς.
It is very dusty.	Εἶνε σκόνη πολύ.
It is very slippery.	Εἶνε γλίστρα.
It is daylight.	Ἐξημέρωσε.
It is dark.	Ἐσκοτεινίασε.
It is night.	Ἐνύκτωσε.
It is a fine night.	Εἶνε ωραία νύκτα.
It is a dark night.	Εἶνε σκοτεινὴ νύκτα.
It is moonlight.	Εἶνε σελίνη.

Do you think it will be fine weather?	<i>Νομίζετε ὅτι θὰ γίνει καλὸς καιρός;</i>
I do not think it will rain.	<i>Δὲν πιστεύω νὰ βρέξῃ.</i>
I think it will rain.	<i>Νομίζω ὅτι θὰ βρέξῃ.</i>
It threatens to rain.	<i>Φαίνεται ὅτι θὰ βρέξῃ.</i>
I am afraid it will rain.	<i>Φοβοῦμαι μὴ βρέξῃ.</i>
I am afraid we shall have some rain.	<i>Ἐχω φόβον μήπως ἔχωμεν βροχήν.</i>
I fear so.	<i>Το φοβοῦμαι.</i>
I am afraid we shall.	<i>Εἶμαι περὶ τούτον εἰς φόβον.</i>

III.

Familiar Phrases and Dialogues.

Dialogue I.

SALUTATION.

Good morning, Sir.
I wish you a good morning.
How do you do this morning?

Do I see you well?
Very well, and how are you?
How have you been since I had the pleasure of seeing you?
I hope I see you well.

You are looking well.
I am perfectly well.
As well as can be.
And how are you?
Pretty well, thank God.
As usual.

I am glad of it.
I am very happy to see you well.

Διάλογος α'.

Ο ΑΣΠΛΑΣΜΟΣ.

*Καλὴν ἡμέραν, κύριε.
Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλὴν ἡμέραν.
Πᾶς εὐρίσκεσθε ταύτην τὴν πρωΐαν;
Εὐρίσκεσθε καλά;
Πολὺ καλά· ύμεῖς δέ;
Πᾶς ἐπεράσετε, ἀφ' ὅτου δὲν εἶχα τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν (τοῦ) νὰ σᾶς ἤδω;
Ἐλπίζω ὅτι εἰσθε καλὰ εἰς τὴν ψυχήν σας.
Καλὴν ψυχήν ἔχετε.
Εὐρίσκομαι ἔξαιρετα.
Ἄριστα, ὅσον δύναται.
Καὶ ύμεῖς (σεῖς) πᾶς εἰσθε;
Ἄρκετα καλὰ, δόξα τῷ Θεῷ.
Καθὼς συνήθως (καθὼς πάντα).
Τοῦτο μὲν εὐχαριστεῖ.
Ἐνθραίνομαι βλέπων ύμᾶς εἰς καλὴν ψυχήν.*

Dialogue II.

VISIT.

There is a knock.
Somebody knocks.
Some one rings.
Go and see who it is.
Go and open the door.
It is Mr. . .
Good morning to you.
I am very glad to see you.
Excuse me, Sir, do you speak
Greek?
I speak it sufficiently to make
myself understood.
Speak slowly, Sir.
Do not speak so fast.
This gentleman speaks Greek
pretty well.
Do you understand me, if
I speak Greek?
Do you understand?
What is this called in Greek?

Do you understand what you
are reading?
I take Greek lessons daily.

I have not seen you this age.
It is a novelty to see you.

Pray be seated.
Do pray, sit down.

Please to sit down.
Give Mr. . . a chair.

Will you stay and have dinner
with us?
I cannot stay.

Διάλογος β'.

Η ΕΠΙΣΚΕΨΙΣ.

Κτυπᾷ τις.
Κτυπᾷ κάποιος.
Κουδουνίζει τις.
Ίδετε, ποῖος εἶνε.
Ανοίξατε τὴν θύραν.
Εἶνε ἡ ψυχή . . .
Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλήν ἡμέραν.
Καλῶς ὀρίσατε.
Συγχωρήσατέ μοι, κύριε,
όμιλετε τὴν Ἑλληνικήν;
Τὴν ὄμιλῶν ἀρκούντως διὸ
νὰ συνεννοοῦμει.
Ομιλήσατε ἀργά, κύριε.
Μή ὄμιλῆτε ὅργήγωρα.
Αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος ὄμιλετ τὴν
Ἑλληνικήν ἀρκετὰ καλά
Μὲν ἐννοεῖτε ὅταν ὄμιλῶ
Ἑλληνικά;
Καταλαμβάνετε;
Πῶς ὀνομάζεται τοῦτο εἰς
τὴν Ἑλληνικήν γλῶσσαν;
Καταλαμβάνετε ὅλα, ὅσα
ἀναγινώσκετε;
Καθ' ἐκάστην διδάσκομαι
τὴν Ἑλληνικήν.
Παρῆλθε πολὺς καιρός, ἀφ'
ὅτου δὲν σᾶς εἶδα.
Σπάνιον ιεῖν τὸ νὰ σᾶς
βλέπῃ τοι.
Καθήσατε, σᾶς παρακαλῶ.
Κάμετε μοι τὴν χάριν νὰ
καθήσητε.
Εὔαρεστηθῆτε νὰ καθήσητε.
Ἄστε μίαν καθέκλαν εἰς
τὴν Κ. . .
Μένετε (κάθησθε) νὰ γεν-
ματίσομεν ὄμοῦ;
Δὲν εἰμπορῶ νὰ μείνω.

I only came in to know how
you are.

I must go.

You are in great haste.

Why are you in such a hurry?
I have a great many things
to do.

Surely, you can stay a little
longer.

I have many places to call at.

I will stay longer another
time.

I thank you for your visit.

I hope I shall see you soon
again.

Dialogue III.
BREAKFAST.

Have you breakfasted?

Not yet.

You come just in time.

You will breakfast with us.

Breakfast is ready.

Come to breakfast.

Do you drink tea, or coffee?
Would you prefer chocolate?

I prefer coffee.

What shall I offer you?

Here are rolls and toast.

Which do you like best?

I shall take a roll.

I prefer a piece of toast.

Ἐλθε μόνον διὰ νὺ σᾶς ἵδω
πῶς εἴσθε.

Πρέπει νὺ ὑπάγω (ἀναχω-
ρήσω).

Πολὺ βιάζεσθε. — Εἰσθε
πολὺ βιαστική.

Διατί εἴσθε τόσον βιαστική;
Ἐχω (πολλαῖς δοκιμαῖς)
πολλὰ ἔργα νὺ κάμω.

Εἰμπορεῖτε ὅμως νὺ καθή-
σητε ἀκόμη μίαν στιγμὴν.

Ἐχω νὺ ὑπάγω εἰς διάφορα
μέρη. "Ἐχω πολλοὺς δρό-
μους νὺ κάμω.

Ἄλλοτε κάθημαι περισσό-
τερον.

Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ διὰ τὴν ἐπί-
σκεψίν.

Ἐλπίζω νὺ σᾶς ξαναϊδῶ
ταχέως.

Διάλογος γ'.
ΤΟ ΠΡΟΓΕΥΜΑ.

Ἐποργευματίσατε;
"Οχι ἀκόμη.
Ἐοχεοθε εἰς τὴν ὥραν.
Θὰ προγευματίσετε μαζῆμας.
Τὸ πρόγευμα εἶνε ἔτοιμον.
Ορίσατε (ἔλθετε) νὺ προ-
γευματίσωμεν.

Πέρνετε τέτι ἡ καφέν;
Μή θέλετε καλλίτερα σοκο-
λάταν;

Προτιμῶ τὸ καφέν.
Τί νὺ σᾶς προσφέρω;
Ἴδου ψωμάκια (φραντζόλαια)
καὶ κομμάτια ψωμίου καν-
τά (φρυγανίας).

Τί προτιμᾶτε;
Θὰ πάρω μίαν φραντζόλαιη.
Προτιμῶ μίαν φρυγανίαν.

How do you like the coffee?
Is the coffee strong enough?

*Πῶς σᾶς φαίνεται ὁ καφές;
Εἶνε ἀρκετά δυνατός ὁ κα-*

φές;

Εἶνε ἔξαιρετος.

It is excellent.

Πάρετε ἀκόμη ζάχαριν.

Take more sugar.

Ἐχει ἀρκετὴν ζάχαριν;

Is it sweet enough?

Ἄν δὲν ἔχῃ ἀρκετὴν, εἰπέτε μοι

If it is not, I beg you will
speak.

το ἐλευθέρως (μὲ θάρρος).

If it is not, don't make any
ceremony.

Ἄν δὲν ἔχῃ ἀρκετὴν, μή

συστέλλεσθε.

Are you fond of milk?

Ἀγαπάτε τὸ γάλα;

You have not milk enough.

Δὲν ἔχετε ἀρκετὸν γάλα.

Allow me to pour you out
some more.

Ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι νὰ σᾶς

(χύσω) βάλω ἀκόμη.

Make yourself at home.

Κάμετε ώστε νὰ ἥσθε εἰς

τὴν οἰκίαν σας.

Dialogue IV.

DINNER.

To what shall I help you?
Will you take some soup?
I thank you. I will trouble
you for a little beef.

*Tί δρίζετε νὰ σᾶς φέρω;
Πέρνετε σοῦππαν;
Εὐχαριστῶ (ὄχι). Θὰ σᾶς
ζητήσω ὀλίγον βραδινὸν*

πρέσας.

Φαίνεται τόσον καλόν.

Tί μέρος προτιμᾶτε;

Τὸ θέλετε καλοβρασμένον

ἢ ὀλίγον βρασμένον;

Καλοβρασμένον, παρακαλῶ.

Όχι παραπολὺ βρασμένον,

παρακαλῶ.

Τὸ ἀγαπῶ ὀλίγον καλο-

βρασμένον.

Δὲν τὸ ἀγαπῶ πάρα βρα-

σμένον.

Αγαπῶ νὰ μήν ἦτε πολὺ

βρασμένον.

Προτιμῶ μᾶλλον ἐν ποιμάτι

ἀπὸ ταῦτην τὴν ποιδίγγαν.

Κύριοι, ἔχετε τέ πινάκια

εμπρός σας.

Κενώσατε μόνοι. Πάρετε.

Will you take some roast beef?
Shall I help you to a bit of
this sirloin?
Are you fond of the outside?
Do you like fat?
You have no gravy.
How do you like the roast beef?
It is very good indeed.
It is delicious.
I am very glad it is to your
taste.
What do you take with your
meat?
Shall I help you to some veg-
etables?
Here are spinach and broccoli.
Will you have peas, or cauli-
flower?
These french beans are ex-
cellent.
Do you eat salad?
Here are potatoes and cab-
bage.
Shall I send you a slice of
this leg of mutton?
It seems excellent.
You have not eaten any pud-
ding.
This fricandeau is delicious.
Shall I help you to some of it?
I will thank you for a very
small piece, just to taste it.
Give me but very little of it.
I will send you a bit of this
fowl.
Not any thing more, I thank
you.
A little bit of fowl cannot hurt
you.

Θὰ πάρετε ψητόν;
Νὰ σᾶς δώσω ἐν κομμάτι ἀπὸ
τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῆς πλάτης;
Ἄγαπάτε τὸ ἔξω μέρος;
Ἄγαπάτε τὸ παχύ;
Δὲν ἔχετε ζωμόν (ζουμί).
Πῶς σᾶς φαίνεται τὸ ψητόν;
Εἴν' ἔξαιρετον
Νοστιμώτατον.
Πολὺ μὲν εὐχαριστεῖ ὅτι εἶνε
κατὰ τὴν ὄρεξιν σας.
Τί παιρνετε μὲ τὸ κρέας;

Νὰ σᾶς προσφέρω λαχ-
νικά;
Ίδου σπανάκια καὶ μπόκολα.
Θέλετε μπιζέλια ἢ κουνου-
πίδια;
Αὐτὰ τὰ χλωρὰ φασόλια
εἶνε ἔξαιρετα.
Τρώγετε σαλάταν;
Ίδου γεώμηλα καὶ κραμβο-
λάχανα.
Νὰ σᾶς στείλω ἐν τεμάχιον
ἀπὸ τοῦτο τὸ ποδάρι;
Φαίνεται ἔξαιρετον.
Δὲν ἔφαγετε πουδίγγαν.

Τοῦτο τὸ γιαχνί εἶνε νο-
στιμώτατον.
Νὰ σᾶς προσφέρω ἀπὸ τοῦτο;
Παρακαλῶ ἐν μικρότατον τε-
μάχιον, δισον μόνον νὰ τὸ
δοκιμάρω.
Ολίγον μόνον δότε μοι.
Ἄς σᾶς στείλω ἐν κομμάτιον
ἀπὸ τὰ πουλερικὰ αὐτά.
Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ δὲν θὰ φά-
γω πλέον ἄλλο.
Ἐν κομματάκι πουλιοῦ δὲν
θὰ σᾶς βλάψει (δὲν πει-
ράζει).

- Help me then to a very small
piece.
Bring the gentleman a plate.
- Which do you like best, a
leg, or a wing?
It is all the same to me.
So? Will that do?
Thank you, that is plenty.
You may take away.
- Take away, and bring in some
wine.
Have you carried in the tea-
things?
Every thing is on the table.
- Does the water boil?
Tea is quite ready.
Do you take sugar?
Do you take cream?
I will thank you for a little
more milk.
- The tea is very strong.
Here are cakes, and buttered
rolls.
Do you prefer bread and
butter?
I will take a slice of bread
and butter.
- Hand the plate this way.
Will you be so kind as to
pull the bell?
We want more water.
Make more toast.
- Bring it in as soon as pos-
sible.
Make haste.
Is your tea sweet enough?
Have you finished already?
- Δότε μοι λοιπὸν ἐν πολλὰ
μικρὸν κομμάτι.
Φέρε ἐν πινάκιον εἰς τὸν
κύριον.
Τί προκοίνετε, κόπανον ἢ
φτεροῦγα;
Μοὶ εἶναι τοῦ ἴδιου.
Πᾶς;
Ίδοὺ τόσον ἀρκεῖ.
Δίνασθε νὰ σηκώσητε τὰ
φαγητά.
Σηκώσατε τὰ φαγητά καὶ
φέρετε μας κρασί.
Ἐφέρετε δλα τὰ χρειάδη διὰ
τὸ τέϊ;
Τὰ πλευτα εἶναι ἐπὶ τῆς
τραπέζης.
Βούλει τὸ νερόν;
Τὸ τέϊ εἶναι ἔτοιμον.
Θέλετε ζάχαρι;
Θέλετε καϊμάκι;
"Ηθελα ἀκόμη δλίγον γάλα.
Τὸ τέϊ εἶναι πολὺ δυνατόν.
Ίδοὺ πλακούντια καὶ πιτ-
τωις.
Προτιμᾶτε φέτταις (φελια)
ψωμίου μὲ βούτυρον;
Οὐα πάρω μίαν φέτταν.
Φέρετε ἐδῶθεν τὸ πινάκιον.
Κτυπάτε, παρακαλῶ, τὸ κου-
δοῦντι;
Χειραξόμεθα ἀκόμη νερόν.
Ψήσατε ἀκόμη μερικαῖς φετ-
ταις φωμίου.
Φέρετε τας τάχιστα.
Σπεύσατε.
Ἐχει τὸ τέϊ σας ἀρκετὴν
ζάχαρι;
Ἐτελειώσατε ἥδη;

You will take another cup.

Θὰ πάρετε ἀκόμη ἐν ποτήριον (μίαν τάσσαν).

You can take another cup.

Θὰ πάρετε δὲ ἀκόμη καὶ ἄλλο ποτήριον.

I will pour you out half a cup.

Θὰ σᾶς βάλω ἀκόμη μισὸν ποτήριον.

You cannot refuse me.

Δὲν θὰ μοι τὸ ἀποποιηθῆτε.

Dialogue V.

WRITING A LETTER.

Have you any letter-paper?

Ἐχετε χαρτην διὰ ἐπιστολάς;

I have a whole quire.

Ἔχω 24 φύλλα ὅλοκληρα.

Do you want any?

Χρειάζεσθε;

Oblige me by lending me a sheet.

Κάμετε μοι τὴν χάριν νὰ μὲ δενείσητε ἐν φύλλον (μίαν κόλλαν).

I have a letter to write this evening.

Ἐχω νὰ γράψω ἐπιστολὴν (γράμμα) τὸ ἑσπέρας.

Is it for the post?

Εἶναι διὰ τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον;

Yes. It must go to-day.

Μάλιστα. Πρέπει νὰ ὑπάγῃ σήμερον.

You have no time to spare, for it is very late already.

Δὲν ἔχετε λοιπὸν καιρὸν νὰ κάσητε, διότι εἶνε ἥδη ἀργά.

I shall not be long.

Δὲν θὰ κάμω πολλὴν ὥραν.

What day of the month is this?

Εἰς ποίαν ἡμέραν τοῦ μηνὸς

To-day is the first, the second, the third, the fourth . . .

εἴμεθα;

I am going to fold my letter.

Εἶνε σήμερον ἡ πρώτη, ἡ

Give me an envelope.

δευτέρα, ἡ τρίτη, ἡ τε-

Now, I have only the address to write.

τέταρτη . . .

The letter is not sealed.

Ἡ ἐπιστολὴ δὲν εἶνε ἐσφρα-

γισμένη.

There is no sealing wax.
Now I have done.
Carry this letter to the post-
office.
Pay the postage of it.

Ἄέν ἔχομεν βουλλοκέρι.
Τώσα ἐτελείωσα.
Ὑπάγετε τὸ γράμμα τοῦτο
εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον.
Προπληρώσατε τό.

Dialogue VI.

CHANGING MONEY.

Have you any silver?
I want change for a sovereign.

Have you change for a sov-
ereign?
Can you change me a sov-
ereign?
I don't think I can.
I have no change about me.

I have not silver enough.
Go and get it changed at the
next shop.

I am going to try.
Have you got it changed?
Yes, here is the change.
They are all shillings.
Are they all good?
I believe they are. You may
look at them.
Is this shilling a good one?

This does not seem a good
one.
It does not look well.
Let me look at it.
Sound it.
It does not sound well.

I think it is a bad one.

Διάλογος ζ.

ΑΛΛΑΤΗ ΝΟΜΙΣΜΑΤΩΝ.

Εχετε ἀργυρᾶ νομίσματα;
Ἐχω ἀνάγκην ἀλλάξω μίαν
λίραν.
Εχετε νὰ μ' ἀλλάξητε μίαν
λίραν;
Εἰμπορεῖτε νὰ μ' ἀλλάξητε
μίαν λίραν;
Ἄέν πιστεύω.
Ἄέν ἔχω ἀρκετὸν ἀσῆμι.
Ὑπάγετε νὰ τ' ἀλλάξητε εἰς
τὸ πλησιέστερον ἐργαστή-
ριον.
Ὑπάγω νὰ ιδῶ.
Τὴν ἀλλάξιτε;
Μαλιστα. Ιδού.
Εἶνε σελίνια.
Εἶνε ὅλα καλά;
Νομίζω. Αύνασθε δὲ νὰ τὰ
ἔξετάσητε.
Τὸ σελίνι τοῦτο εἶνε ἄρα
γε καλόν;
Τοῦτο δὲν φαίνεται καλόν.

Ωσὰν νὰ μὴν ἥνε καλόν.
Νὰ τὸ ιδῶ.
Βούντησέ το.
Ἄέν ἔχει καλόν ἦχον. Άέν
βροντᾶς καλά.
Κακον τὸ θεωρῶ.

I think it is good for nothing.

*Νομίζω ὅτι δὲν αξίζει τί-
ποτε.*

Take it back. I don't think
it is good.

*Υπάγετε το ὄπισω. Λέν νο-
μίζω ότι οὐκεὶ καλόν.*

There is a good deal of base
coin about.

*Πολλὰ κίβδηλα νομίσματα
κυκλοφοροῦν.*

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